RANCE.

plays a large pa[illegible]n every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XV NO 173- BOMBAY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 19 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

AN ENTIRELY COLOURED PICTURE!

A Whole Seven Parts Drama made in Natural colors without any black and white sequence in the entire Film!

'Wanderer of the Wasteland'

Zane Grey's most popular story of the gold mad days of Arizona and California, featuring

JACK HOLT and BILLIE DOVE

A two-reel Comedy in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO, Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru..	14th Nov.	24th Nov.
Honolulu Maru..	26th ,,	6th Dec.
Indo Maru ..	14th Dec.	23rd ,,
Shunoh Maru..	16th ,,	30th ,,
Hankow Maru ..	17th ,,	30th ,,
Heiyo Maru ..	19th ,,	31st ,,
Celebes Maru ..	25th ,,	7th Jan.

For Particulars apply to:— CH. MURASE, Manager. Phone No. 22150, Telegrams. "SHOSEN." Box No. 355. Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills. For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Kara (dist.)	Okara (dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwa'la	Peshawar Can'
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Culcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS: THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS: AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1|2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON, Secretary and Chief Manager. Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS: THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 73,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1|2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertains on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D. *Managing Director.*

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.

Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue. Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street. Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA. (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,900

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
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Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

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Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Drop Rs. 2-8, 2 drops Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars. NEW [illegible] CO., Kandi, Behar. Tel.—[illegible], Kandi. Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay. J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 22192

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 }
1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80 000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:— DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

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INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

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Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY, PRINCIPAL AGENTS, 51-53, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 25347.

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced CASHIER for an Electrical Firm. Apply stating terms and security offered to Post Box. 260, Bombay.
A R562

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS for Piece Goods and Hosiery. Pay Rs. 50 plus T. A. Cash security Rs. 100 essential. Apply SYAL TRADING CO., registered, "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.
T 29381.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare PAID. Prospectus on two annas stamp. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A. R.551.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and diplomas of the well-renowned and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh.
A. R534.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Intelligent influential youngmen, desirous earning any figure from Rs. 100/ TO Rs 1,000/ PER MONTH and upwards WITHOUT ANY RISK or much investment as our District, Taluka, Town and village representatives and willing to work on LIBERAL COMMISSIONS. Those having experience in insurance line preferred. Apply at once to Mr. B. M. ATRIYA, Chief Agent, THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY, LTD., Nanjee Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
A 29473

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—BANDRA Two SHOPS at Hill Road opposite Convent School, near Electric Power House. Apply IRANI on premises.
R.559.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

TOWELS THAT STAY YOUNG.

Kakomi Turkish Towels take a lot of wearing-out. Treat them as hard as you like, you won't dismay them. Well bleached and excellent in appearance, they will give you years of service.
Price from Rs. 14-8 per dozen upwards.

TROUBLE FREE TENNIS SCREENS.

Specify Kakomi Tennis Screens. They are strong and simple to erect. Made from Dark Blue Sheeting or Dosuti. Size 60'x9'.
Dosuti Rs. 136 per pair.
Sheeting Rs. 112 per pair

GET A GOOD PURDAH.

You can make or mar the appearance of a room, with a single Purdah. Choose from our wide range of delicate shades and add to the character of your rooms. All Kakomi Purdahs are hemmed ready for rod.
Price for size 6'x50" Dosuti Rs. 2-8 each.
Price for size 6'x72" Dosuti Rs. 3-12 each
Pree for size 6'x44" Bolton Sheeting Rs. 2-8 each.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K1

FOR SALE—SECONDHAND ENGINE BOILERS and CARDING, SPINNING and WEAVING MACHINERY. Can be seen in working order at SWADESHI MILLS, No. 2, Girgaum, Bombay.
K 29536

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BUTTONS cheapest available to YOUNGMAN & Co., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca Samples for 2/.
R555

Ask for
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NILGIRI
TEAS
Apply for particulars:
THE ALL INDIA
TEA TRADING
COMPANY,
COIMBATORE.
S. INDIA.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
E R2203

MEDICALS.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28575C.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF FINE ART
CALCUTTA
To be held at
THE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ART.
in February, 1928.
For prospectus, etc., apply to
J. P. GANGOOLY,
Honorary Secretary,
28, Chowringhee, CALCUTTA.
29532

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION BOARD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held shortly the School-Leaving Examination Board will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the School-Leaving Examination to be held during the month of April, 1928, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Board not later than the 17th December, 1927.

The form prescribed for such applications can be had from the Office of the Secretary, School-Leaving Examination Board, on application.

Applications should be addressed to the School-Leaving Examination Board, The University, Bombay.

Canvassing, direct or indirect will disqualify an applicant for the appointment of Examiner.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
Secretary, School-Leaving Examination Board.
Bombay, 14th November, 1927.
29519

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY No. 1672 of 1927.
Re: KANTILAL LALLUBHAI SHAH, till lately carrying on business under the name and style of Industrial Stores Supply Company in Mill Stores and Machinery at Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay.....
An Adjudged Insolvent
Ex parte: Messrs. ORMERODS (India) Ltd., a firm, Messrs. British Mill Stores Co., a firm, and Harilal Naranji Bhut.....
Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed KANTILAL LALLUBHAI SHAH, has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1927.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29534

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th October, 1927.

No. 3682-M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY and GOVERNOR-GENERAL will hold a LEVEE in Government House, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 13th December, 1927.

The following rules are published for general information:—

I.—The undermentioned are entitled to attend His Excellency's Levee:—

(a) Gentlemen who have been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.
(b) Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Gentlemen, as above, are invited to attend the Levee. They should make their applications for tickets to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, up to the 22nd November, 1927, and thereafter c/o the Military Secretary to the Governor, Bombay, up to the 29th idem, stating at which Court they have been presented and if possible, by whom presented, and the year of presentation. This applies to both the Private and Public Entrees. Applications received after the 29th November will not be considered.

Note:—Gentlemen who had intended to be present but were unable to attend the Levee should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy before, or, as soon as possible, after the Levee.

II.—The undermentioned are eligible for presentation at His Excellency's Levee:—

(a) All gentlemen who hold a position in the Warrant of Precedence, and those who have been given courtesy rank in it for Viceregal entertainments.
(b) All members of the Imperial Services.
(c) All other civil gazetted officers of the first grade and others at the discretion of His Excellency the Viceroy.
(d) Officers holding His Majesty's or His Excellency the Viceroy's Commission in the Naval, Military (British and Indian Army) and Royal Indian Marine Services.
(e) Gentlemen who have retired from service and would have been eligible under (a), (b), (c) or (d), if they were still in service.
(f) Assistant Secretaries to Local Governments.
(g) Gentlemen who have received titles of honour from His Majesty the King-Emperor or His Excellency the Viceroy.
(h) Provincial Durbaris.
(i) Gentlemen, professional gentlemen and gentlemen engaged in business, and members of the Trades and Motor Trades Associations, who are proprietors or heads of the principal 'retail' firms.

The above will be presented by gentlemen who have had the honour of presentation at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.

Gentlemen who present others must themselves attend the Levee.

Gentlemen who propose, and are entitled to present others, should apply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy for a form of presentation which, after the necessary particulars have been entered, should be returned to the Military Secretary's Office addressed as in para. I above, not later than the 1st December, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy, when, if approved, tickets of admission will be issued to the presentor.

Note:—No action will be taken on applications received direct by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy from gentlemen who wish to be presented. Their names must be forwarded by the gentlemen who wish to make the presentations.

III.—The presentors must be:—

(a) For Civil Officers, the Head of the Department;
(b) For Military Officers, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District;
(c) For Naval Officers, the Senior Naval Officer.
(d) For Royal Indian Marine Officers, the Director, Royal Indian Marine; and
(e) For Gentlemen engaged in business, the Head of the Firm.

IV.—Admission to "Government House" will be by ticket only.

V.—Dress:—

(a) Members of Executive Councils and Ministers.—Levee Dress or the alternative official dress approved for them.
(b) Civil and Military Officers—Levee Dress. Service Dress may be worn by those Military Officers not in possession of Levee Dress. (Cocked hats and helmets should not be taken to the Levee).
(c) Clergymen, being University graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status and not entitled to wear uniform, will appear in such robes or gowns.
(d) Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, or robes or gowns, will appear in full Court Dress, or the alternative court dress or evening dress.

The alternative court dress is:—

An ordinary black evening Dress Coat; white Evening Dress waistcoat; breeches of plain black evening dress material or stockinet, with three small black cloth or silk buttons, and small jet or black buckles at the knee; black silk hose; plain court shoes with bows, no buckles; white evening dress bow necktie.

The evening dress is:—Trousers; tail coat; white tie; black waistcoat; patent leather Oxford shoes, or pumps.

(e) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed above will wear Choga, Aba or Jubba and Chapkan, Chilta, Saya or Kaba with trousers and their distinctive national head dress, or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by the Local Government.
(f) In the case of Bengali gentlemen the head dress should be a Pugree generally known as Shamla or Mouratta and not a brimless cap.
(g) In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.
(h) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed in (b), (c) or (d) should not remove their head dress when they pass His Excellency.
(i) Medals.—Miniature medals should be worn with evening dress and court dress.

Orders, decorations and medals should be worn with Levee Dress and service dress.

At the Viceregal Court only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Indian Military Officers who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform.

Note.—Envelopes of all letters in connection with the Levee should be marked "Levee."

By Command,
C. O. HARVEY, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
29481

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3389 of 1924.

F. F. GORDON LIMITED (in liquidation) by N. H. Moos, Official Liquidator thereof ..... Plaintiff.
Miss MARTHA GORDON, of London, European Inhabitant, residing at 5, Beach House, Margate in the County of Kent, England. ..... Defendant.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an Order of the Court made on the 21st day of October, 1927 the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th November, 1927, at 12 noon at his Office in Alice Buildings, Fort, the reversionary right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the Promissory Notes of the Government of India bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum free from Income Tax amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 48,200 now held by the Official Trustee of Bombay in Trust under an Indenture of Trust, dated the 18th day of July, 1917, and made between F. F. Gordon of the first part Constance Eveline Gordon of the second part and the Official Trustee of Bombay of the 3rd part and which right, title and interest has been attached at the instance of the Plaintiff Company in execution of the decree in the above suit, dated the 2nd day of Juy, 1926.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated at Bombay this 10th day of November, 1927.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver.
Alice Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay
29506

PUBLIC [redacted]

NOTICE FOR [redacted]

KALOL KAPADIA[redacted]

IT has fourteen thousan[redacted] ninety looms and the buildin[redacted] engines have capacity for additional machinery.

It is situated in Kalol, which is adjacent to Ahmedabad—big centre of industry and suitable trains are always available.

On application further details will be supplied and arrangements for visit will be arranged if so desired.

C. J. SUTARIA,
Pleader,
Kothi Pole, BARODA.
11th November, 1927
29513

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET, NULL BAZAR, NEAR KHANDOBA'S TEMPLE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Khimji Vishram, the equitable mortgagees and with the consent of Lavji Meghji, the assignee of the Decree dated 1st March, 1926, and also with the consent of Gopalji Ramji, the 1st defendant, the Mortgagor in Suit No. 3329 of 1925 (Keshavji Damji vs. Gopalji Ramji and Khimji Vishram), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 26th Instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the following:—

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of Khoja Street containing by admeasurement about 100 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 1643, New No. 8769, Old Survey No. 1316, and New Survey No. 4724 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7274 and Street No. 44 and bounded on the North by a passage and beyond it by the property of Vajir Hajee, on the East by the Khoja Street, on the South by the Temple of Khandoba and on the West by the Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters:—
2 Pieces white ground prints (106 yards).
1 Stator with broken leg.
3 Bales Flannel Body Belts (1500 pieces).
1 case Cotton Printed Flannel.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay:—
A lot of unclaimed articles such as gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparels, cycles, silver watches, camera, wooden planks, embroidered sarees, etc., etc.

The property of the concerned:—
A lot of furniture consisting of glassware, cupboards, drawing room suites, iron and wooden bedsteads, dining tables, K.O.K. cinema machine, writing tables, teapoys, chairs, gas stove, dressing tables, chival glasses, etc., etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—
1 motor car No. 5103.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH SUBSTANTIAL FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 20th November, 1927, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpatti, opposite the Bandstand in Bombay Garage "Meher" Building, valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and plated-ware, dining table and chairs, sideboard, and dinner wagons, rich carpets, Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, writing tables, book and silver cases, one large size steel English ice-box, wooden and iron bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hatstands, teapoys, pictures, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman, proceeded to Europe and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

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SALES.

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BONA-FIDE SALE.

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Under instructions from Mr. Herbert V. Lee, the Trustee appointed under the Deed of Arrangement of the estate and effects of Messrs. Moolji Haridas and Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th, and SUNDAY, the 27th day of November, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the bungalow on Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable made-to-order artistic household furniture, etc., comprising richly chased curios table, hall cabinets, corner cabinets, hall chiffoniers, rich tapestry upholstered suites of hall sofas, easy chairs and light chairs to match, large hall sofas, Italian marble hall pillars with figures, rich carpets, glass fitted partitions, 12, 8, 3 and 2 lights cut-glass electric hanging hall and wall chandeliers, rich glass 18 and 12 lights hall candlebras, wall candlebras, grand-father's clock, English table clocks, rich oleographs and engravings, iron, brass and wooden bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, cupboards, collection of choice garden flower pots, garden statues and figures, garden electric lamps, horse carriages, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

27-29, Hammum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 25152.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY), AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) NEXT TO THE "SHILD," NEW MARINE LINES BEHIND QUEEN'S ROAD, FORT.

Of very valuable and high class made-to-order solid teak and blackwood Jecobean and plain dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, comprising Jecobean folding dining tables, sideboards and chairs, cabinet gramophone, Jecobean drawing room cabinets, bureau, silver show cases, rich automatic tilting Chesterfield suites, grand father clock, card and get-leg tables, hat-stands, full size Jecobean drawing room suites, safe, carved centre tables, sofas and chairs, roll top desks, old brass and China-ware, plush lined royal sofas, silver and plated ornaments, Jecobean beds, chival glass almyrahs and dressing and writing tables to match, ice chest, rich glass, crockery and porcelain ware etc.

Property is on view and catalogues are ready.

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Auctioneers.

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All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
19 Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	COMORIN* ..	15,132
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.
‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
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1st Saloon to London A. £280, B. £270, C. £260.
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2nd Saloon to London A. £254, B. £249.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £250, B. £248.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date, about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
19th Nov.	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927			
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.	
17th ,,	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
31st ,,	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan.	
1928			
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.	
*31 ,,	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.	

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
19th Nov.	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
21st ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
23rd ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
23rd ,,	BANKURA ...	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

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Next SATURDAY:—
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JULOT THE APACHE
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7 REELS
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PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
Time: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
Matinee To day and To-morrow at 4 P.M.
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IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Continues For THIRD WEEK
KOHINOOR'S SUPER SOCIAL PICTURE
"PLEASURE MAD"
DON'T MISS THIS WEEK.
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Daily Four Shows at :—5—7—9 and 11 P.M.
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NEW DRAMA ! MYTHOLOGICAL PLOT !!
TO-NIGHT AT 9. TO-MORROW AT 4 P.M.
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(An Episode from RAMAYANA)
Written by the Well-known Playwright Mr. K. P. KHADILKER, Editor of "Nawakal."
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SIR L. W. EVANS' VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Forster with regard to Sir Laming Worthington Evans' proposed visit to India, Lord Onslow denied that the visit was by any means a holiday or official inspection of the British troops in India for which the Government of India was entirely responsible. Sir L. W. Evans was not going to India with a view to dealing with the military matters of a purely technical character, because those matters were for the military authorities concerned in India and England. The reason for the visit was that the British Army in India consisted of sixty thousand officers, and men of all arms, and it must be obvious, that when so large a proportion of the British army was stationed in India, there were many questions which concerned both the British troops stationed there and those in England. These were not purely technical matters to be settled by the military authorities alone, because besides the military questions concerned there were many important problems of organisation, administrations, finance and policy successful solution of which depended on the closest co-operation between those connected with Government and Army in India and Home War Secretary. As an example of most important of those in the latter category, Lord Onslow mentioned the question of mechanisation and said the lines on which the mechanisation of the army would proceed, involved very important financial and political questions, which must be settled before any definite policy could be evolved. They were now considering the future question of cavalry. They wanted that India should agree that the cavalry there should be composed on lines similar to those of cavalry at Home, namely two sabre squadrons, mechanised section and mechanised machinegun section, as it was desirable that the cavalry of both countries should be on the same footing. There would be financial saving for the tax-payer in England if organisation in India and England was brought upon similar lines. It was hardly possible to suggest that visit of Sir L. W. Evans to consult Indian authorities on this subject would not be of greatest benefit. Again, mechanised first artillery brigade had recently stood at the top of the list for service in India this season, but India was unable to take mechanised brigade, and considerable changes had to be made in the personnel in order to send to India what she required, so breaking up the most useful formation. It was as important that Sir L. W. Evans should visit India as Aldershot and other great training centres in England.—Reuter.

ADOLPH YOFFE DEAD.

SOVIET STATESMAN AND SAVANT

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Moscow.—Death has occurred under circumstances indicating suicide of Adolph Yoffe, the noted statesman and savant. He participated in the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and was the first Soviet Ambassador to Germany. He was subsequently plenipotentiary at Peking, Tomyo and Vienna. He then abandoned diplomacy and became Professor at the Institute of the Oriental Sciences, Moscow.—Reuter's Special.

JAINS CONFER. IN HASTINAPUR.

Jains from the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces met in large numbers at Hastinapore (District Meerut) to celebrate their annual fair. A meeting was held on the 8th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Rasal Singh Jain, of Meerut and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) That this meeting thanks and congratulates the Jains of Northern India who have so successfully suspended pilgrimage to their sacred Satrunjaya Hills as a protest against the imposition of the poll-tax by the Palitana Durbar, in obedience to the injunction of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji of Ahmedabad and the All-India Jain Swetamber Conference of Bombay, and appeals to them to please continue this Yatratyag with the same resoluteness till further instructions from the above bodies.

DR. MOONJE TROUNCED.

(2) That this meeting places on record its deep sense of regret and indignation against the speeches of Dr. B. S. Moonje, made at the last Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha's Ambala Sessions and recently repeated in a meeting at Bombay, in the capacity of the President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha, exhorting every Hindu individual to inculcate the habit of flesh-eating which, he says, is not against the Dharamsastras of the Sanatanis at least; and requests Dr. Moonje to refrain from issuing such injunctions from the pulpit of the Hindu Sabhas because they hurt tremendously the religious susceptibilities of majority of the Hindus who are strictly abstainers.

ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

Arrangements are being made in Madras to hold an All-India Music Conference during the Congress Week (the last week) this year. The aims and objects of the Conference are:—To bring together musicians, music lovers and scholars of the art, to consider the various problems concerning the theory and practice of Indian music in its Karnatic (South Indian) and Hindustani systems with a view to improve and develop our national heritage in the art. An influential Reception Committee has been formed for the purpose with the Hon'ble Dr. U. Rama Rao, (Member, Council of State) as Chairman, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Messrs. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, C. R. Sreenivasa Iyengar, S. Satyamurthy, K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, Moulana Abdul Latiff Faruki and Palla Gurusamy Chetty as Vice-Presidents, Messrs. E. Krishna Iyer, B.A., B.L., and P. Sambamurthy, B.A.B.L., as Secretaries and a number of other prominent persons like Mrs. Lakshmipathi, Rev. H. A. Popley, as members of the Committee. Pandit Vishnu Digamber is also co-operating with the executive of the Conference.

Among other things, a number of learned papers on many interesting and useful aspects in the theory and practice of Northern and Southern Schools of Indian Music are intended to be read and discussed by eminent scholars from all parts of the country with special reference to the future progress and evolution of the Art. There will also be an exhibition of Indian Musical Instruments. Manuscripts and other Curios from various parts of India and from South India in particular. Above all, the best available exponents of North and South Indian Music are being invited to take part in the deliberations of the Conference and to give demonstrations in various branches of vocal and instrumental music in a varied series of performances.

The Conference will take place in the Museum Theatre within a short distance from the Congress compounds. The proceedings will begin from the 26th of December and run on for 7 days. Durbars of ruling chiefs and rajas are being requested to help the Conference by sending the best representatives of their scholars and artists to take part in the Conference. All those who are willing to attend the Conference and to take part in the proceedings, are requested to write to the Secrtaries, Music Conference Office, No. 323, Thambuchetty Street, Madras.

Admission to the Conference is open to members of the Reception Committee, the fee for which has been fixed at Rs. 5 and to visitors at a rate to be fixed later on.

INDIA'S GREAT PROBLEMS.

COMMUNAL VERSUS NATIONAL SPIRIT

MR SASTRI SPEAKS TO ROTARIANS

As the guest of honour of the Johannesburg Rotary Club, at a gathering of theirs a few weeks ago at the Carlton Hotel Johannesburg, the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., Indian Agent-General for the Union, in a highly interesting address, reviewed the political problems of India, and described the difficulties that lay in the way of the creation of a democratic form of government.

Mr. Percy Welsh presided, and welcomed the guest on behalf of the Club. Among those who also present were the Mayor of Johannesburg (Mr. A. Law Palmer), the Right Rev. A. B. L. Karney (Bishop of Johannesburg), and the Most Rev. Foss Westcott (Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.)

Mr. Sastri explained how the problem of developing a democratic system in India was bound up with the difficulty of uniting the people and creating a national spirit to replace the individual communal consciousness that now existed. The form of government that at present obtained in India was that of communal representation. Progressive Indians were endeavouring to use this system towards the evolution of a responsible form of government such as the Dominions possessed, but Mr. Sastri regretted that these efforts had not met with great success, and that communal representation had recently been spreading to the municipalities, the villages and the universities.

MOHAMMEDAN CLAIMS.

Communal representation was adopted in the year 1909, said the speaker. The Mohammedan community numbered then 70 millions out of the total of 350 millions in India, and it was for them for them fearing that they would be inadequately represented, that comunal representation was devised. No Hindu or Christian could stand as a candidate in a Mohammedan constituency.

The introduction of this system gave rise to a great many difficulties. The Mohammedan representatives on the Councils used to bother only about the interests of their own communities. This was injurious to the growth of a national spirit in India, and militated towards the formation of a united people out of the various nations.

At the appointment of a commission in 1916, in answer to insistent demands for increased representation, twenty communities came forward with demands for special electorates like that given to the Mohammedans, able to elect representatives of their own and having excess representation. The authorities felt apprehensive of these demands, but had to concede those of the European community, and later the demand of several other sections.

EXTENSION DEMANDED.

Since 1909 the Mohammedan community instead of trying to grow out of the system of communal representation had been demanding its extension. And now, added Mr. Sastri, they were asking that the services of the country should be divided up among the Mohammedan, Hindu and European communities.

Mr. Sastri spoke at length on these problems confronting the statesmen of India, whose object it was to build up a united people that could take its place among the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In replying to Mr. Sastri, the Bishop of Johannesburg spoke of him as a great gleam of light in a very dark sky. The Indian problem, he declared, if not yet solved, was well on the way towards a solution. What seemed impossible two or three years ago was now definitely being started—a real entente between India and South Africa

KING FUAD OPENS EGYPTIAN PARLIAMENT.

MUSTAPHA NAPAS ELECTED PRESIDENT

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Cairo.—King Fuad, on return, from his European tour, opened the Egyptian Parliament. In a speech from the Throne, he referred with satisfaction to the friendly character of the recent Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for facilitating a new agreement, possibly an Anglo-Egyptian Alliance.

Mustapha Napas has been overwhelmingly elected President of the Chamber. He declared, he intended to follow on Zaghlul's footsteps and called on the Cabinet to redeem the promise to introduce the Bill forbidding the Ministry to enact laws by decree during the recess.—Reuter.

A PERILOUS MOUNTAIN FLIGHT.

NO NEWS OF MC INTOSH.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The last minute decision of Captain McIntosh and Mr. Hinkler to fly a perilous mountain route across the Caucasus, the Caspian and Afrghanistan to Delhi, has deepened the suspense due to lack of news of their whereabouts. Their fuel will be exhausted after 47 hours, but having no wireless, the aviators are probably forced to land where communications are lacking. Some fear that the engine has failed over the mountains, when the machine will almost certainly be wrecked, and the pilots' lives endangered.—Reuter.

SIR ALAN COBHAM LUNCHES AT ROCHESTER.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Prior to starting on the 20,000 miles aerial tour round Africa, Sir Alan and Lady Cobham officially lunched at Rochester. The airman declared that apart from the main object of gathering data for Cairo to Cape airway, he would closely investigate the scheme of an airline of giant flying boats from Cape Town up the West Coast to England. Lady Cobham is acting as her husband's secretary and will cook meals for the party. She dwelt on the advantage of having woman's experience for the suggestions regarding the comfort of women passengers on long distance flights.—Reuter.

LINLITHGOW PLEASED WITH BURMA TOUR.

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

The Royal Agricultural Commission returned to Rangoon from their Upper Burma tour and left for Calcutta at ten this morning by s.s. "Angora". In a message to the Associated Press the Marquis of Linlithgow said that he was greatly pleased with his visit to Burma and was gratified to see that his expectations of the progress of Burma since his last visit to Burma had materialised. His Lordship thought that the Commission would be able to make recommendations which would assist the province to find a way out of its difficulties and to enable it to embark on an era of considerable agricultural development.—A. P.

ANXIETY REGARDING AVIATORS.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

Grave anxiety prevails here in the absence of any news regarding the aviators McIntosh and Hinkler who were due to arrive at Delhi aerodrome at the new cantonment yesterday afternoon. It is possible that the airmen have not landed in India, and the authorities are definite that their monoplane must have come down en route. In the event of a non-stop flight, their petrol supply was to last forty-eight hours, which they would have completed at 4|30 yesterday afternoon.—A. P.

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Honorary Secretary,
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

EXPECTATION OF LARGE GINNING FIGURES— INCREASED PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES—LONG LIQUIDATION—PROFESSIONAL SELLING—FUTURES 33 TO 36 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov. 17.

The New York futures market opened 13 points lower and improved 3 points after the opening bid. There was absence of any buying and prices declined 42 points on long liquidation and professional selling influenced by expectations of bearish ginning figures on Monday, the 21st inst. These large ginning figures are also inducing to increase their crop estimates. The close was barely steady at a decline of 33 to 36 ponts. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 35 points to 19.75c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 37 to 33 points. Middling Spot closed 38 points lower at 19.47c.

As anticipated, the market is declining from want of support and increased offerings. Expectation of large ginning figure in the neighbourhood 11,000,000 bales is being discounted and professional operators hold a bearish view of the market in the near future and are not afraid in selling short even at this low level. There is no impressive buying power, and we see no reason why prices should not decline further. There is accumulation of weak long interest, based on the ideas of buying scale down, which is bound to tell adversally on the prices and we would not be surprised if prices decline about a cent from the present level, when there will be better hopes for a sustained improvement.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 17th instant:—

January highest 19.63 (10-05 a.m.) lowest 19.31 (12-37 p.m.).

Market declined on long liquidation and selling by professionals

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th inst. as under:—

"Market looks lower."

Reuter:—"Market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables, and declined further on Southern hedge selling and liquidation."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bale	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 17-11-27	4661000	6085000
,, Yesterday do	54000	70000
Exports to date do	2682000	3446000
Stocks at Ports 11-11-27	2492000	2651000
,, Interior Towns do	1259000	1346000
,, Liverpool 11 11-27	991000	899000
Visible Supply 11-11-27	5831000	5829000
Quantity in Sight do	7207000	8285000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 17.

December	19.32—.35
January	19.37—.36
March	19.58—.35
May	19.74—.36
July	19.65—.33
Middling Spot	19.75—.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 17.

January	19.55—.37
March	19.68—.33
Middling Spot	19.47—.38

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 17.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at Closing time).

January	19.52—.21
March	19.74—.19
May	19.90—.20

NEW YORK, NOON CALL:—

January	19.40—.33
March	19.61—.32
May	19.77—.33

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—

January	19.72—.20
March	19.86—.15
May	19.96

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 17.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 54,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 14,000
Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 17.

Demand Bills 487.18

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 17.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-7|16.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 17.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment quoted £8-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £18-2-6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £20-0-0.

LIVERPOOL.

BUYERS INDIFFERENT LONG LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 10 TO 14 POINTS LOWER.—SPOT 8 POINTS LOWER TO 11.08d. SALES 8,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool futures market opened 9 points lower and made a feeble attempt to improve. As soon as prices registered an improvement of 3 points, long liquidation depressed prices and the market closed at a decline of 10 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 8 points to 11.08d. per lb. and ready sales were 8,000 bales.

The Empire futures market closed at a decline of 14 to 15 points. The Egyptian futures ring ruled quiet but steady and closed 10 to 5 points lower.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 17th instant:—

(1) Expect ginners about 11,100,000 bales.

(2) Fossicks estimate of ginning 11,150,000 bales and of crop 13,500,000 bales.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: Market was weak yesterday on liquidation of "longs" and Southern hedge selling. We prefer to watch further developments and to buy after the publication of Ginnings Report on November 21st.

The following private crop estimates to hand:—

	Bales.
Fossicks estimate Ginnings	11,150,000
Indicating crop	13,572,000

Private estimate of crop issued on November 5th 13,632,000 bales.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 17th inst. (5-50 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market has somewhat heavy appearance Apparently requires fresh stimulus. Idea gaining ground that crop larger than last Government estimate. Looks like sagging immediate future, but would not follow decline further. Prefer to buy on breaks."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents dated 17th inst:—

Market affected unfavourably by larger crop estimates.

Grunning.—"Market has a sagging tendency not sufficient demand to absorb the daily sales of hedges. Sales are being made on orders from South. Prevailing opinion is that the advance has culminated."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

	Opening	Closing
November		10.51—.14
December		10.50—.14
January	10.57	10.51—.14
February		10.50—.13
March	10.56	10.51—.13
April		10.49—.13
May	10.56	10.51—.13
June		10.46—.13
July	10.48	10.43—.13
August		10.31—.12
September		10.20—.11
Ooctober	10.13	10.10—.10
November		10.05—.10
Middling Spot		11.08—.08

SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Scinde Good	7.95—.05
Scinde Fully Good	8.15—.05
Scinde Fine	8.35—.05
Bengal Good	7.95—.05
Bengal Fully Good	8.15—.05
Bengal Fine	8.35—.05
Oomra Good	8.60—.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.85—.05
Oomra Fine	9.10—.05
Broach Good	9.20—.05
Broach Fully Good	9.50—.05
Broach Fine	9.80—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

November	18.15—.10
December	18.22—.10
January	18.40—.10
February	18.40—.10
March	18.55—.05
April	18.55—.05
May	18.60 pl.02
June	18.56 pl.04
July	18.53 pl.02
August	18.53 pl.02
September	18.53 pl.02
October	18.53 pl.02
November	18.30—.03
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	18.85—.10

BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Easy Opening followed by speculative buying. Conditions overbought. Closed quiet:

Following a further decline of 36 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 381 and after declining to Rs. 380|8 prices firmed up to Rs. 385 on large speculative buying. Quotations at 4 P. M were as under:—

Broach A.M.	381	385	380|8 384|8
Comra D.J.	353|8	355	353|8 354|8
Comra Mar.	352	353	352 352|8
Bengal D.J	314	314|8	314 314|8
Bengal Mar.	315	316	315 315|8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 6 points lower. The forward market ruled nervous with increased selling by commission houses and Japanese firm. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Brooch A.M.	384|8	385|4	383 383|4
Oomra D.J.	354|8	355	354 354
Oomra Mar.	353	353|8	352|8 352|8
Bengal D.J.	314|8	314|8	514 314|8
Bengal Mar.	317	317	316|8 316|8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

November 236|10 plus 2|10
February 245|40 plus 1|50
May 249|60 plus 1.50

BOMBAY ALL STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Thursday's Receipts	4,135
Thursday's Exports	4,615
Receipts from 1st Sept.	158,580
Receipts same time last year	90,953
Exports from 1st Sept.	138,992
Exports same time last year	76,408
Stock of Cotton on 10th Nov.	213,824
Stock same time last year	217,844

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 18

100 Moon Mill Comptah 418
100 Comba Land Shegaon 359
100 Volkart Bros. Raichur 373
100 Currimbhai Malkapur 366
100 Currimbhai Bengil Oxl 315
100 Japan T. & Co. Mathja Old 320
100 Japan T. & Co. Gidharwa 355
100 P. Crystal & Co. C. P. 1 385
100 Nabindchand Damjee Bijapur 373

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 18

Bengal 316 D/J.
Bengal 318 March.
Broach 385 A/M.
Oomra 355 D/J.
Oomra 353 March.

SPOT RATE.

	Supperfine	Fine	Fully good
Bengal	332	326	319
Sindh Punjab	330	324	317
Oomra No. 3	370	360	350

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready Mill Terms	Delivery Contract
	Bombay, Nov. 18.	
Bengal Superfine MG.	335	
Bengal Fine MG.	325	+7 +7
Bengal FG. MG.	315	
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG.	325	
Sindh-Punjab FG. MG.	315	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG.	375/80	
Nagpur Fine MG.	375/80	+21 +19
Yeotmal Fine MG.	365/70	
Arvi Fine MG.	365/70	+11/2 +9/1
Amraoti Fine MG.	360/62	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	358/60	+2 +1
Mulkapur Fine MG.	350	
Khandesh Fine MG.	350	—2/3 —5/6
Muthia Fine MG.	348/50	—4 —8/9
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	375	
Purna Average Quantity	355	
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quantity.		
Indore/Ujjain Burwah Sanavad		March +14
Broach Fine MG.		
Broach FG. MG.		
Westerns Good MG	375	
Westerns HG.		
Cambodia Fine MG.	420	
Miraj/Sangli FG. MG.	400	
Compta FG. MG.	400	
Dhollera FG. MG.		
Kadi/Viramgam FG. MG.		

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 17.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
December shipment paid 50|3.
Barletta Russo per 62-1|2 lb:—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 49|6.
Wheat, South Australian:—
December shipment paid, 52|6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:
Nov. shipment Hull paid 51|9.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 17.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—
December delivery sellers 28|7-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt:—
Jan|Apl. delivery sellers 29|4-1|2.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Nov. 18.

GOLD.

Gold Ready Rs. 21|7|6
Margashirsha Rs. 21|7
Posha 21|7
Norarldas Motilal, Native Gold bars. Touch Rs. 97-98-99. Rs. 21|7|6.
National City 21|9|6

SILVER.

Silver Ready Rs. 63|2
London-Ready 26|8.
Forward Rs. 26|6.
London—Shanghai:
Openings 2-7-3|16.
Closing 2-7-5|16
New York Cent 57|8
Kartika Opening 60|6, Highest 60|8; Lowest Rs. 60; Closing 60.
Margashirsha Opening Rs. 60; Highest Rs. 60|2; Lowest Rs. 59|13; Closing Rs. 54|13.
Posha Opening Rs. 59|14; Hight Rs. 60; Lowest Rs. 59|11; Clsing Rs. 59|11.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Bank's selling T T 1/5 15.16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1|6;
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32
Tone of Exchange:—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960
Bank's buying D D 945
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 126
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 122 1|2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 137 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175 3|4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274 1/2
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1|2
London Silver per oz.—Ready 26|8
London Silver per oz.—Forward 26.6
Tone of Silver: Quiet. China sold. India bought to cover sales. Market undecided and might easily move either way.
American Cross Rate: 4.87-1|2
Paris Cross Rate Frcs: 124.02

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

3 Months 4.11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4.7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
One month 2-1|2 per cent.
Three months 3 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 17.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43-3|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.06-3|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.94
T.T. Madrid on London	28.68
T.T. Milan on London	89.48
T.T. Berne on London	25.27
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	164.62

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 17.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-15|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 18th
Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	186	6767	2926
Central India		7777	6329
Barsi and Nagar	383	6513	1382
Hyderabad-Gaorani	171	1639	110
Berar ..	1780	31630	2931
Central Provinces	896	6975	621
Total Oomras	3419	61301	14,299
Dholera		14069	2737
N.W. Provinces ..	326	26406	6453
Rajputana ..		5722	5525
Sind-Punjab ..	42	11155	3434
Broach ..		2441	134
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	5907
Westerns-Northerns		2792	6939
Cocoanada ..		..	202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6043	4436
Persian	43	2600	1934
American ..		18590	22650
Egyptian and African	305	5117	15398
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	2	5	
Total	4135	158,550	90,953

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 10th Nov.

In full pressed Bales. Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1415	72.889	44,486
Japan & China	3000	62.961	21803
Coast Ports ..	200	3772	2733
Up-country by Rail		22,194	20680
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		4956	8114
Total	4615	166772	97816

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 17.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	20-7|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	119-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	10-1|2
National Bank	.50
Eastern Bank	6-3|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	85-7|8
Conversion Loan	75-1|4
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	103
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	61-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	71-3|8
Consols	55
War Loan 5 p.c.	100-7|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-1|4

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 17.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £17-1-3.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Dec.|Jan. shipment sellers £17-1-3.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:
Dec. shipment Hull paid £15|3|9.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment sellers £18-0-0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 17.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Sellers 1|6

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 17.

Silver:—Market quietly steady.

Spot	26-1|2
Forward	26-3|8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Nov. 17.

	£
Total Bullion	151,600,000
Public Deposits	16,600,000
Other Deposits	98,700,000
Government Securities ..	41,300,000
Other Securities	55,600,000
Notes and Coin	36,100,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	271,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	31.43 p.c.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 17.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. .. £4|4|11-1|2

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000.
,, Subscribed ,, 3,56,05,275
,, Paid-up ,, 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS ,, 1,15,36,270

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TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

MONEY.

Monetary conditions have been steady this week with better borrowers of call funds in evidence at 2 to 2-1|4 per cent. The anticipated increase in trade demand has been realised to the extent of about Rs. 21 lars. There are visible signs that this improvement, aside from temporary set-backs, will continue. Although the bank rate still stands at 5 per cent., should the present efflux of funds not abate, it is likely that the rate will be raised within the coming few weeks. The statistics given below are significant in that they set forth the fact that when the cash balance reaches the neighbourhood of Rs. 20 crores, an increase in the bank rate is ordinarily forthcoming:—

Bank rate raised from 5 to 6 per cent.

Year	Date	Cash balance
1922	14th Dec.	Rs. 19.40 crores.
1923	29th Nov.	Rs. 24.58 „
1924	16th Oct.	Rs. 22.49 „
1925	3rd Dec.	Rs. 20.23 „
1927	14th Jan.	Rs. 16.14 „

The following are the fixed deposit rates: two months 3-1|2 per cent, three months 3-3|4 per cent, four months 4-1|4 per cent and six months 4-1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 11th November shows a decline of Rs. 200.19 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 24,69,97,000 as compared with Rs. 39.69 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.31, a decrease of 1.77 per cent under last week. Government securities are down by Rs. 12.07 lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increase by Rs. 2.11 lacs, Rs. 15.22 lacs and Rs. 16.92 lacs respectively. Government deposits, as well as Other deposits are both down, the former by Rs. 3.53 lacs to Rs. 6.24 crores, and the latter by Rs. 183.06 lacs to Rs. 71.58 crores.

There has been no improvement in the gilt-edged market. The rates are slightly lower than last week due to further selling by banks and bazar operators. 3-1|2 per cent Paper declined from Rs. 76-4-6 to Rs. 76-3 and 1945-55 Loan to Rs. 107-3-6. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Loans remained steady at Rs. 101-12 and Rs. 102-14. 5-1|2 per cent 1928 Bonds receded to Rs. 105-13, 6 per cent 1930 and 1931 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 104-9 and Rs. 105-13, and 1932 at Rs. 107-3. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was unchanged at Rs. 112-4. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 88-6 and 1934-37 Loan at Rs. 94-3.

The currency return as of 7th November indicates a decrease of Rs. 60.89 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 182.76 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have both declined by Rs. 63.66 lacs to Rs. 107.63 crores and by Rs. 11.77 lacs to Rs. 7.19 crores respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The excess decline in the silver holdings over note circulation is offset by the increase of Rs. 14.54 lacs to 36.89 crores in Indian securities. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 79.11 as against 79.25 a week ago.

The total amount tendered for purchase of Three Months' Treasury Bills on the 15th instant was Rs. 1,83,10,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-14 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-13-9 to the extent of approximately 61 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was approximately Rs. 98-14-2.

EXCHANGE.

After opening quiet sterling exchange steadied as a result of an increasing number of export bills appearing here and more particularly in Calcutta. The undertone is still steady with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 5-15|16d. and buyers at 1s. 6d., with some buyers at the intermediate rate. The enquiry for all remittances remains on a modest scale. Following are the forward rates:—Ready and November 1s. 5-15|16d; December 1s. 5-31|32d.; January 1s. 6d.; February 1s. 5-31|32 to 1s. 6d.; Marc 1s. 5.15|16d; April 1s. 5-29|32d.; and May|June 1s. 5-7|8d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from Dol. 4.87-5|16 to Dol. 4.87-5|8 but closed at Dol. 4.87-1|2. Frenh francs and the oBelga kept steady at 124.02 and 34.92. The Italian lira after further depreciating to 89.75 closed at 89.50.

GOLD.

The minor transactions which have taken place in the gold market this week have been done at the uniform rate of Rs. 21-7-3 per tola. The daily offtake is still disappointing at about 8,000 tolas with stocks on hand increased to about 3 lacs tolas as a result of new arrivals. In London the price of gold improved from 84s. 11-1|4d. to 84s. 11-1|2d. The quotation for sovereigns eased slightly from Rs. 13-7-3 to Rs. 13-6-9 for ready and to Rs. 13-7-0 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-7-3 for ready and 10th Nov'r settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-10 for 9th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £36,5 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £139,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 28,18,914 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £25,000.

SILVER.

The silver market exhibited steadiness during the week until towards the close when Shanghai advices occasioned an easing off. Owing to the technical position of the silver market previously outlined, the premium on ready over forward widened to about 10 annas per 100 tolas. Since yesterday, subsequent to liquidation by bulls and following reports that silver has been transported from Calcutta to Bombay, this margin contracted to about five annas. The price of ready silver after opening at Rs. 60-6 reached a high of Rs. 61-1, but reverted to the initial figure and closed at Rs. 60-4. Despite settlement week, the off take has declined to the low figure of about 65 bars a day. Due to a shipment of 2000 bars to Shanghai, stocks on hand are likewise down, being estimated at about 1700 bars. The undertone of the market is regarded as weak. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London improved from 2s. 7-1|4d. to 2s. 7-1|2d., but declined at the close to 2s. 7-1|8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 26-13|16d. and 26-1|2d. for ready, and 26-11|16d. and 26-5|16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 61-1 and Rs. 60-4 for ready, Rs. 61-0 and Rs. 60-1 for 14th November settlement and Rs. 60-9 and Rs. 59-15 for 13th December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £45,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £95,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 510 bars and Rs. 205,594 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £47,000.

SHARES:

After acting steady throughout most of the week, reactions set in towards the close in the share market. The volume of business has been only fair.

The miscellaneous section, on the other hand, has been more active with noticeable improvement in Cement shares and Bombay Burma Trading. Eundi Cement rose from Rs. 35-8 to 38-4, Katni Ordys. from Rs. 210 to Rs. 245 with Defds from Rs. 705 to Rs. 850. Bombay Burma Trading advanced from Rs. 712-8 to Rs. 760.

Imperial Bank shares were sligtly easy declining from Rs. 1445 to Rs. 1437-8 and Contributories from Rs. 356-4 to Rs. 353-12. Bank of India and Central Bank shares kept steady with slight increase in prices.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

The quiet feeling in the yarn market reported in our last report continued further throughout the whole week and prices in almost all kinds of yarns have experienced a further decline to the extent of 1|4 to 1|2 an anna per lb., in sympathy with further decline in cotton and in the absence of satisfactory demand. The bulk of enquiries from various consuming Districts, which was in evidence a fortnight ago has considerably reduced as usual in the declining market and it seems as though the buyers have wisely withdrawn themselves at the present moment. It should not however be forgotten that the stocks in the up-country markets have been very low and as soon as the cotton prices become more steady and are expected to touch a safe level buyers will again be coming in, as the demand for coarser counts in particular owing to the cold weather is bound to come in sooner or later. In English yarns forward business is very small and insignificant whereas in Japanese and Shanghai yarns on account of declining prices buyers have been temporarily indifferent in anticipation of obtaining favourable prices. In Indian yarns mills have been very hard hit on account of heavy fluctuations in cotton market, as a result of which the yarn prices have been fluctuating either way, which really checks the demand. On the whole the absence of buying at the moment is nothing but temporary and as soon as the buyers fell that a further decline in prices is not likely a good buying movement will be in evidence.

English Yarns:—Manchester reports are of course quiet with little business doing but inspite of tihs and inspite of the break down of the Yarn Association prices have not shown any material decline and a result forward business is considerably checked. As usual the advantage is taken by the Japanese and Shanghai Spinners who have been continually pouring down their yarns in this market and have been supplying the needs of the weavers.

Japanese Yarn:—The decline in Exchange combined with the further sharp decline in raw materials has had its usual effect on these yarns as a result of which prices have declined to the extent of about Rs. 10 per bale with very little buying in evidence. The consuming Districts consider the present level of prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns to be very attractive but as usual they have been waiting to see if they are able to obtain their requirements even at still cheaper prices. Stocks in the local market are sufficient and if the buyers withheld some time further and if cotton goes down to some extent it will not be surprising that prices may decline yet further to some extent but in our opinion the current level is quite safe for small purchases on average.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—The tone continues quite with very restricted buying from consuming Districts and although inquiries have increased both from the Weavers as well as from the Mills and are likely to increase further the prices offered are yet too low inspite of very high prices from supplying markets. We do not expect any material change in prices in the next few days.

Indian Yarns:—In view of very heavy fluctuations in raw material in these days which is becoming increasingly difficult for our Mills to meet the buyers in their idea of prices and as a result practically no sales of importance have been done by the Indian Mills during the last two or three weeks. Some of the strong holders have been piling up their stocks day after day with a view to obtain better prices but so far their object has not been achieved. On the other hand owing to the recent decline in cotton and absence of satisfactory demand dealers have now been offering lower prices than before. Accordingly our Mills have been passing anxious times and it remains to be seen when this deplorable condition of our Mill industry will be showing any improvement, if at all it is likely. Reports received from various consuming Districts go to show that the markets are not in a mood to buy at the moment in a large measure whereas everybody is buying hand to mouth on account of the loss of confidence as also due to the reduced capacity as a result of heavy loss during the last many years. Weavers on the other hand are not at all able to realise better prices for their cloths owing to the cheap Japanese and India sales of similar cloth and in this connection the Mill industry has been competing with its own self.

WEKLEY COTTON MARKET REPORD

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

Since we wrote our report a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures markets have been as follows:—

	Jany.	Mach.	May.
New York 9/11/27	19.89	20.10	20.18
New York 16/11/27	19.73	19.93	20.10
	—.16	—.17	—.08
	Jany.	Mch.	May.
Liverpool 9/11/27	10.72	10.68	10.67
Liverpool 16/11/27	10.65	10.64	10.64
	—.07	—.05	—.03

Fluctuations have been smaller than for some time and the undertone is quiet. During the week the United States' Mill consumption for October was announced. The figure was 613,000 as compared with 627,000 and 633,000 for September an 627,000 and 638,000 for September and August respectively. The figure is large but it brought little encouragement to the Bulls for an increase instead of a decrease over August and September is usual in October. Our reading of the decreasing spindle activity is that Mills' supplies of cheap cotton are becoming exhausted and they are finding more and more difficulty in finding an outlet for goods made from cotton bought at current prices. There is much evidence of this state of affairs particularly in India and the Far East.

In certain cotton circle, particularly in Liverpool, one of the principal Bull arguments is the high basis for actual cotton this season as compared with last year. Surely a higher level of price justifies a higher basis especially when it is remembered that America last year had to market a record crop.

Meantime our American friends continue to broadcast bullish cables but the market sags. It appears to us it will continue to do so until the demand for goods shows distinct signs of an improvement.

Local quotations are about unchanged since a week ago. Over the week-end another depression caused widespread rains in many of our cotton districts. Fortunately the rains did not last very long and skies are now reported to be clear. It is too early yet to estimate the amount of damage done but this has been heavy particularly in respect of quality. Quantity must have been affected, but this may be made up to some extent by an improved outturn from the later maturing varieties. Anxiety regarding our crop caused an advance of about Rs. 20/- per candy but this has since been lost and once up-country arrivals again become normal we expect prices to continue to decline specially as the large consumers of Indian cotton in Fapan and India find it impossible to trade at present rates except at an appreciable loss. Stocks of unsold goods are steadily increasing and as there is no inducement to run to stock at present prices we are daily receiving reports of spindles being closed down. With conditions as they are we must be prepared for lower prices in the local market and we recommend our clients to operate accordingly.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 18.

The special feature of the week under review is a succession of irregular fluctuations within very narrow limits of 2 to 4d. per cwt. both in respect of Ready and Forward Prices. During the first half of the week Ready Prices ruled easier whereas during the latter half Spot Prices register an advance of about 2 annas per cwt. Purchase Enquiries for Spot Sugar this week have been on a registricted scale. There have been fresh arrivals of about 30,000 bags of Java Sugar this week. So far as our Forward Market is concerned Prices at the commencement of the week gave way by about 2d. again improved to the same extent and have since then recorded a steadier aspect particularly in Jan|Feb|Mar Shipment positions. The highest and the lowest rates the week were Rs. 14|10, and Rs. 14|8 for ready, Sh. 14|4 and Sh. 14|2 for Octo, Sh. 14|4 1|2 Sh. 14|2 for Nov. Dec. Rs. 9|15 and Rs. 9|10 1|2 for Jan|Feb, March shipment for Java Sugar.

It will be interesting to note that it has been agreed to support the Cuban policy of restriction at the Conference of the representatives of the Cane and Best Sugar exporting countries held in Paris, with a view to keep up prices and stabilise the relations between production and consumption of sugar throughout the World. This decision of the said Conference, will says Mr. Morgan, the Chairman of the Sugar Federation of the British Empire subject Great Britain to an organised Foreign Control of staple foodstuffs steps and suggests the development of the Empire Sugar Industry as a safeguard thereto.

Total Stocks inclusive of Fresh arrivals of about 50,000 bags of Java Sugar per s.s. Nurmahal are estimated at 2,30,000 Bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14|11 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9|9 per F. B. H.
S. S. Nurmahal Sh. 14|2 per F.B.H.
S.S. Howara Sh. 14|2 per F. B. H.
Shipment. October Sh. 14|2 per F. B.H.
Shipment Nov.Dec. Sh. 14|3 per F.B.H
Shipment Jan|Feb|March Rs. 9|13 per F B.H.
Jamnagar C. I. F:—
Nov. Dec. Sh. 14|5 per F. B. H.
Jan|Feb.March Rs. 9|15 per F.B.H.
Tone: Steady.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Although the demand for ready sugars was fairly good there were free sellers of ready Invoices and prices have been reduced by about two annas per cwt. while forward positions were in good demand and prices for all shipments were advanced by two to three annas with good business doing. The chief reason for rise was the agreement at Paris Conference by European Beet Growers with Cuba to curtail the crop and stabilise the prices in future. With the above report there was a rush to buy New crop Javas and a large business has been done in July September Shipment at Rs. 9/11 to Rs. 9/14 Free Bombay Harbour.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with small business doing.

Java reported a quiet but steady market for ready and Near Sugars while distant positions are well maintained and New Crop Sugars are very firmly held and combination has refused all bids bellow 16 gilders.

London Terminals reported highest on the 17th inst quoting s.14|4-1|2, s.16|4 1|2 and s.16|9d. for December, March and May and reported lowest on the 12th inst., quoting s.14|3|4, s.16|3|4, and s.16|4-1|2 for same positions.

American Terminals reported highest on the 14th inst quoting 2.91, 2.88, and 2.96 for December March and May and reported lowest on the 12th inst quoting 2.88, 2.87, and 2.91 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks.

T M O Rs. 9/10—s.14/3 F B Harbour stocks 170,000 bags.
T M O October—s.14/3 F B. Harbour.
T M O Nov|Dec 14/4s. F B Harbour.
T M O Jan'March—Rs. 9/13 s14/8d.
T M O July/Sept—Rs. 9/14—s14/9d.
Arrivals:—
S. S. "Nurmahal with 29,000 bags Java Sugars.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET

(Messrs. Gulb and Co.)

Karachi, Nov. 15.

A firm tendency continues in the Railway shares and the buyers have to pay full prices. The Sind Lights continue to be on offer without finding any buyers.

The Electrics have been a firm spot, and the demand remains unsatisfied. The Karachi Electrics have moved up to Rs. 108/ cum-dividend and should prove an interesting purchase if obtainable, while Hyderabad Eectrics are entirely in the hands of the investors with no shares on offer. There is some enquiry for Shikarpur Electric shares.

Some business has been transacted in the Flour Mill shares.

The 4 p. c. Karachi Port Trust Debentures have been wanting.

Name of the Company.	Present Value.
Sind Lights	140 0 0
Sind Lighterage	130 0 0
Larkhana Jacobabad	89 0 0
Upper Sinds	86 0 0
ELECTRICS.	
Karachi Electrics	106 0 0 C-D
Hyderabad Elevtrics	107 0 0
DEBENTURES.	
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	111 12 0
FDOUR MILLS.	
Karachi Flour Mills	115 0 0
India Flour Mills	110 0 0
Century Flour Mills	100 0 0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 17.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
Dec. per cwt. 14|6.
Jan|March per cwt. 14|6.
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|6.
C and F Bombay:—
Jan|Mar. per cwt. 14|7-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Jan-Mar. per cwt. 14|8-1|2.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RISE IN MILL SHARES.

TATA STEEL SOARED UP

Bombay, Nov. 18

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill shares ruled steady with small business during the early part of the day but later on prices suddenly jumped up. Sellers were scarce and buyers increased with a firm front. It is said that a prominent operator was buying freely in Fazals, Pearls and Crescents.

IRON SHARES:—

Tata Steel Ordinary and Defferd shares soared up. Second Pref. had a sympathetic effect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah shares were in good demand and closed firm. Alcocks ruled firm. Cement shares continue in good demand. Bundis, Indian Cements and Punjabs hardened. There was good enquiry for Tata Power. Hydros were weak. With sellers cautious Bombay Steam and Scindia shares displayed a healthy tone. Among Bank shares, there was steady demand for Union Bank at Rs. 4/.

SECURITIES:—

Securities ruled rather quiet.

During the week, Mill shares remained stagnant with a small turnover, but to-day there was renewed demand from the Bulls. Many spindles are idle and the demand for cloth and Yarn is very limited. At present rate of production, there is fear of accumulation of stocks which is bound to tell on the values of shares in the long run. The present firmness is purely speculative and we recommend caution in following the advance at present level.

In the Miscellaneous section there was a record turnover during the week. There had been occasional setbacks due to profit taking, but the general opinion is inclined towards further rise. Bank shares are not offered freely. Railway shares are steady with a small business. Very active and impressive demand continued for Cement shares and prices have hardened further. The tone continues feverish, which we think suggests some wild fluctuations either way. Manganese shares ruled steady with a small business. Shipping shares hardened further and it is anticipated that further moderate improvement is not unlikely. Tata Iron shares registered further rise during the week, when profit taking depressed values. Present activity is purely speculative and while higher prices are looked for, we fear rude jerks from time to time as every advance will induce more unloading. Second Pref. displayed a healthy undertone and believe gradual improvement is not unlikely. Announcements of Dividends attacted buyers for Tydro Ordinary and Andhra Ordinary shares. It is anticipated that Andhras dividend will be about Rs. 40/ per share. Tata Powers have improved.

The feature of the week was the declaration of the final dividend of Rs. 27/8 in Bombay Burma. This news resulted into a big rush of buyers with a rapid rise in values. The continued issue of Treasury Bills and possibility of dear money, resulted into a limited turnoper of business in Government Securities and lower prices are look for.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 82.
Baroda (100/50) 14 p.c. 96/8
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 82/12.
Imperial (100) 1437-8
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 353-12
Union (5) Rs. 3/13

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 38/8
Central India Mining (10) 26
India Cement 250 (O) 232/8
Katni Cement 250 (O) 240
Katni Cement (40) (D) 800
Punjab Cement (D) 12/4
Punjab Cement (D) 14/12
Shivrajpur (10) 51/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 94.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 100
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-8.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Peshora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5/12 p.c. 106 xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 144
Tapti Valley (500; 8 1/2 p.c. 712/8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 85

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 92
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (100) 4 p.c. 845
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1030
Bombay Tramway (O) 21/2 p.c. 141/4 xd.
Bomaby Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 70/8
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 1072/8
Tata Power P. (1000) 850
Tata Power O (1,000) 570
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 325
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 640
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 407|8
Apollo (30) 5
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 986|4
Bombay Dycing (200) 25, 991/4
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 553.12
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12- 510
Centure (100) 487
Crescent (100) 211/4
Colaba Mills 146/4
Dawn (250) 80 708/12
E. D. Sassoon United (10 P. Paid) 0/14/0
Edward Sassoon (100) nil. 112-8
Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 967/8
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 30/10
Elphinstone (100) nil 17
Gokak Mills 135
Indolic Malwan (100) 366/4
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 273/12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 50.
Kasturchand (500) 28/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 276/4
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 6800
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 116/4

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 18.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper 76 2|6
4 per cent Conversation Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 98/10
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/3
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/6
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|14.
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 107|3|6.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) dut 1930 Rs. 104/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/13
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/3
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85/8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates. 1st Dec. Sett.
3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 78|1|6 1945-55 Rs. 107|2|6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Manekji Petit (100) 1775
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 490
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 140.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2100
New Great Mills 327-8
Pabaney Mills 200, 281|4
Pearl Mill 250, 601/4
173 Simplex 73, 183/12
Swadeshi (100) 531/4
Phoenix (100) 425
Simplex (100) 183|12
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 78 1|2
Sholapur (1,000), 200, 8,200
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 12-8
Swadeshi Mills (106) 10. 531/4
Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 45/8
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 2/85
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcocks Ashdown (nil) 333/12
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 766/4
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XD 287/3
Bombay Steam (O) (250) 221/4
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 43/8
British Burma Petrolum 6
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9-2
Empire of India Life (500)10 1900
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 162|1|2
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 18/12
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2125 200|100 (Pd) P.C. 2125
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 650.
Scindia Steam (15) 18/3
Tata 1st Preference 137
Tata Construtions (30) 62
Tata Iron (nd) (100) 92/8
Tata Iron (O) (75) 63/12
Tata Iron Def. (80) 226/4
Telephone Co. (5) 45

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

B. E. S. School Annual Athletic Sports, Byculla, 2-30 p.m.

Public meeting to declare boycott of Statutory Commission, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Sir Dinshaw M. Petit to preside.

Bombay Citizens' Public Meeting regarding the Statutory Commission, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., presiding.

SUNDAY, Nov. 20.

Meeting of South Indians re: collection of funds to Mahatma Gandhi's anti-untouchability fund. Ollengal Building, opp. Tilak Bridge, Dadar, 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURORS.

Members of the Special and Common Jury in Group A summoned for the Fifth Criminal Sessions of 1927 are required to attend in the Sessions Court on the second floor on Monday, the 21st instant, at 11 a.m.

Members of the Common Jury only in Group B are required to attend in the Additional Sessions Court on the first floor on the same day and at the same hour.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions, 1927, which commenced on 15th September, 1927, was dissolved on Thursday last, the 17th November. Special and Common Jurors who were summoned for that Sessions need not attend the Court any further.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S. Johore Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Salagore and Singapore) and China Via Negapatam, will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd instant, s.s. "Tairea."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 12th instant, arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 17th instant, and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

The B. I. s.s. "Manora" which left Bombay on the 3rd instant arrived Port Said on the evening of the 16th instant and left there the following morning.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Muroran Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 17th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 17th December.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Honolulu Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 15th instant and is due to arrive here on the 27th instant via Penang and Colombo.

The Clan Line s.s. "Hydaspes" arrived at London on the evening of the 16th instant.

RAO BAHADUR SAWANT.

Rao Bahadur Sabaji Rao G. Sawant, Superintendent Bombay Police will be honoured at a meeting which is to be held to congratulate him at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4-45 on Sunday (to-morrow), when Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar will preside.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION GATHERING.

A social gathering of the members of the Union will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. in the Union Hall, Marina Mansions, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty Sea Face (2nd floor).

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the Tenth Session of the National Liberal Federation of India will be held at Petit Building, (3rd Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m. All members are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Week end telegrams are also accepted for Irish Free State via Indo under the same conditions and charge as via Eastern.

All east coast lines to Madras are now right and traffic conditions are normal.—A. P.

MAPUCA UNION.

There will be a social gathering under the auspices of the Mapuca Union to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano. Sons and residents of Mapuca are invited to be present.

FREE SHORTHAND CLASSES.

The Shorthand Classes conducted by the Bombay Shorthand Writers' Association at Nagpada Neighbourhood House, near Parsee Statue, Byculla, which were closed on account of Diwali holidays, will reopen from the 17th instant. Members are therefore requested to attend the classes from that date regularly.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

1. Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta the Dy. Cantroller of the Currency, Bombay, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Northern India, New Delhi, the Accountant General Madras, the Accountant General, Burma, Rangoon and the Currency Officers, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi on Tuesday, the 22nd November, 1927, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) for three months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs. 1 1/2 crores.

2. The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000.

3. The Bills will be issued from and paid at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, and the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at Delhi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi.

4. Each tender must be for a multiple of Rs. 5,000. The lowest amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 10,000 at each rate. Each tender must specify the nominal value of the Bills which the tenderer is prepared to take and the price per cent. which he is willing to pay expressed in rupees, annas and quarter annas. Tenders at rates containing fractions of an anna other than quarters of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above or in a number of bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

5. Persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday the 23rd November 1927 and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the Local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India at the place at which tender is made, on Friday the 25th November 1927 not later than 12 noon (S. T.). If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered a proportional allotment will be made.

6. The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

BAND AT DADAR PARSI COLONY BANDSTAND.

The Jackson Orchestra will play under the Directorship of Mr. Jackson, a programme at the Dadar Parsi Colony, tomorrow (Sunday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.).

ASSULTING PARSI GIRLS

ACCUSED GETS TWO MONTHS R. I.

How three Parsi girls were molested by a Mohamedan was narrated before Mr. H. P. Dastoor, at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday afternoon. It appeared from the evidence that Misses Amy Nariman, Doctor, Freni Nariman Doctor and Miss Kalapesi went for a walk on Friday morning at the Queen's Road when near the footbridge they were encountered by the Abdul Hamid, who described himself as a seaman and brushed past Miss Amy. The latter to avoid a collision stepped aside when the accused turned round and gave her a blow on her left arm. Miss Amy returned two blows to the accused and all the three girls shouted for help. A Parsi cyclist came to the rescue and handed over the accused to the police.

His Worship altered the charge from molesting to that of assaulting the complainant and sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PATHE CINEMA

Corinne Griffith proves herself the champion of the romantic working girl in "Syncopating Sue," her latest comedy vehicle, which opens at the Royal Opera House to-night.

Having won an enviable reputation in previous pictures for the manner in which she portrayed staely, dramatic and emotional roles, Miss Griffith recently turned to another type of picture and showed a talent for portraying and typical New York working girl.

"Classified" was the first of a series in which Miss Griffith attempted subtle comedy and the picture met with the instant approval of the picture-going public. Critics declared it one of the ten best pictures of the year.

In "Classified" Miss Griffith glorified the stenographer. In "M.lle Modiste" she was a struggling dressmaker, and now in the same vein comes "Syncopting Sue," with Corinne cast as a song-plugger, said by New York reviewers to be even better than her two previous comedy successes.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

New York, 18.

Previous Closing Rate	19.37
To-day's Opening Rate	19.29
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	19.48
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

Previous Closing Rate	10.51
To-day's Opening Rate	10.45
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	10.45
Difference	—.06
Broach Expectation	384

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

London, Nov. 18.

Silver Ready	26 8 0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	26 5 [illegible]
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market.—Steady.

ASST. EDITOR FORGETS WHAT HE WROTE

CAN'T REMEMBER THE TITLE OR STORY

AMUSING EVIDENCE BEFORE CINEMA COMMITTEE

The Indian Cinematograph Committee met again at the Town Hall on Friday morning and proceeded to record evidence in regard to cinema industry. Mr. R. R. Gharekhan and Excelsior Studio, in the course of his oral evidence, complained that the criticism levelled at the actors and actresses in India was rather too much exaggerated. After all they were not so bad as they were described to be. Continuing, the witness said he wanted scenerio writers who would depict a correct picture of India and present it to other nations of the world. He was against blind imitation of the West in any department of human life.

MOMEN WITNESSES' EVIDENCE.

Miss Contractor, Miss Engineer, Miss Chattopadyaya and Mrs. Kabbur were examined together orally. The witnesses had not submitted any written statement. They had only been called before the Committee to discuss several questions primarily affecting the interests of women and children. The witnesses agreed that some of the Western films exhibited in India were productive of demoralising effects on impressionable youths. Miss Chattopadyaya opined that the standard of morality so far as the Western pictures were concerned, would not be the same for all the different cities in India. Every city required particular kind of pictures. Films suitable to Bombay woun't exactly suit Madras which was more constructive than either Bombay or Calcutta. In her opinion, Bombay was a cosmopolitan city and felt Western life more than any other city in India. Proceeding, the witness said that no Western film could be entirely objectionable. There might be an ugly bit in a good picture.

Dealing with the question of censorship, the witnesses would like to advisie that certain films which had demoralising effects ought to be censored. Miss Contractor remarked that some of the Western films exhibited in Bombay cinemas, were simply shocking to Indian women with their traditions of modesty. The witness believed that with the advance of education, the women of India would not feel that much repugnance for Western films as they felt now. Speaking from her personal experience, the witness said that the life of some of the actors and actresses in Western studios might perhaps shock the sentiment of Indian woman.

WANTED A LADY CENSOR.

The witnesses were unanimous in their recommendation that there ought to be a lady censor on every board of film censors. In certain respects, a lady would be a better judge of pictures than a gentleman. They had now a lady magistrate in the juvenile court and there was absolutely no reason why ladies should not be appointed on Boards of Censors. Mrs. Kabbur assured the Committee that many public spirited ladies would be forthcoming to work as film censors. There should be no doubt on that score.

The Committee then examined Miss Gool Mulla "in camera".

NO QUOTA SYSTEM.

Messrs. V. H. Chammad and Hiralal Motiram, representing Messrs. Ramchandra and Company, Sole Booking Agents for Kohinoor Film Company, stated when examined orally that they did not believe in the quota system. In their opinion, that system would not be advantageous to India where the film industry was only in its primitive stage.

The witnesses then considered the conditions prevailing in the film producing studios in India. The moderate cost of a studio in Bombay, they calculated, would be in the neighbourhood of three lakhs of rupees. Recurring expenses would be borne by the profits of the films produced. Continuing, the witness advocated State-aid to encourage the indigenous industry.

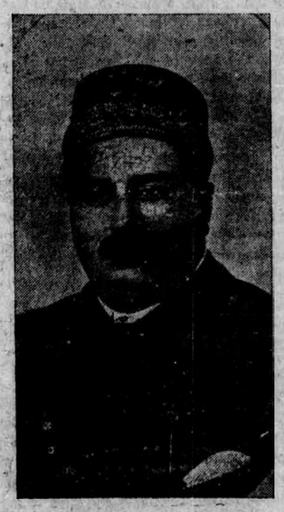
The Committee then rose for lunch.

AFTER-LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Deware of the Kohinoor Film Company assisted by Mr. Dwarkadas Narandas, the Proprietor of the Company, then gave evidence before the Committee. Examined orally, Mr. Deware told the Committee that he had his training in directing and writing titles in the United States of America. He had to spend a large amount of money to get the necessary trainnig in those branches of film industry. The witness then related to the Committee some of the difficulties he had to undergo while working in American studios. Americans, he said, were very reluctant to take him sufficiently into the secret of the trade. There was lot of jealousy in their minds about students coming from other countries. Difficulties on the score of colour prejudice were also many and, in certain places, unsurmountable. Speaking about the general cinema training in America, the witness informed the Committee that every big university in the States had now introduced courses in cinema as a necessary part of its curricula. A few years back, only the Columbia University had got that arrangement. Some of the universities were even proposing to start special degrees for courses in cinema. The only difficulty was that they were thinking of making the cinema training a post-graduate course. A degree in science would be perhaps taken as a necessary qualification for entering the University courses in cinema. Continuing, the witness bitterly complained that the producers in England had given him a cold shoulder when he approached them for training.

LACK OF GOOD STORY WRITERS.

The witness said he was not at all satisfied with the quality of story-writing in India. He could speak on that subject from his personal experience as he was himself a story-writer and had written more than two hundred stories for various companies. Dealing with the question of actors, and actresses, the witness confessed that people from respectable society were not forthcoming in appreciable numbers



Mr. Sorabji Rustamji, well-known leader of Indians in South Africa whose marriage took place last night at the Cama Bag.

to join the profession. They had, therefore, no other alternative but to draw their actors and actresses from whatever kind of society they were available.

POSSIBILITIES OF FOREIGN MARKETS.

Speaking about the possibility of foreign markets for India films, Mr. Deware said he knew from personal experience that people in America were very anxious to study Indian life on the screen. He wished Indian pictures were sent out to foreign countries in increasingly large numbers. The witness then gave the Committee an amusing information. Mr. Earnest Lubuish, a German producer in America, he said, was coming down to Germany to produce the life of Gautama Buddha. The witness believed that Germany had now better technicians than America.

Mr. Khandalia who described himself as a critic and a journalist then gave evidence before the Committee. The witness did not want any State-aid to encourage the industry. In his opinion, it was possible for the cinema industry to stand on its own legs in days to come without any artificial backing.

Mr. Venkatram, Assistant Editor of the "Indian National Herald" warned the Committee that really Nationalist Indians would never tolerate the idea of Imperial Preference. The witness then bitterly criticised the action of the Bombay Board of Film Censors for censoring an Indian film the title of which he did not remember, nor the story of it, although he had, as he said, written very strongly on the matter in the editorial columns of his paper.

With the last witness of day, the Cinema Committee concluded its enquiry in Bombay. The members of the Committee sail for Karachi this morning.

VICEROY SHOOTS TWO PANTHERS

PICTURESQUE SPECTACLE IN SAMANA

"FOREST CHANGED INTO CITY OF TENTS"

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 18.

The Viceregal party returned this morning from Samana.

His Excellency shot two panthers and returned to the Samana Camp last night. Samana is 30 miles away from Jamngar and the road runs from the hilly country. The forest place is changed into a city of tents with every sort of convenience for the guests. There are also hot and cold water pipes. It reminds one of the Gujarati proverb "Gangalman mangla." A fine garden with nicely constructed fountains is laid out and when illuminated at night presents a magnificent and pleasing spectacle. The credit of the arrangements and comforts in Samana Camp goes to Messrs. Shivubhasaheb and Ranjitsinh of Sanganwa and Mr. Revashanker Vejaram Pandya. There was a dinner at Samana camp to which were invited many ruling Princes and agency officers.

Their Excellencies went to shoot in Rozi after breakfast this morning and took their lunch there. A state banquet was held in honour of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin in the Badminton hall this night. Among those invited to the dinner were the ruling Princes of Dharampur, Dhrangdra, Dholpur, Wankaner, Limbdi, Dhrol, Polo, Darbar of Jasdan, Darbar Muluvala, Sir P. D Pattani, Mahamad Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, Gokalbhai B. Desai, Parasram B. Junnarkar, H. M. Desai, G. M. Menchi, Keally, Pestonji M. Karanjia and agency officers.

Before leaving for Porbander the Viceregal Party went out to see the fireworks on Ranmal tank tank embankment. There was full light in the city to-day. Private houses and public places of worship were also illuminated. Illuminations at Vibhavilas Palace, Bhavendra Vilas Palace, Pratapvilas Palace Vijayabhuvan, Old Lal Bungalow, Bedi Gate, Chelmsford Market, Old Darbargadh, Wellingdon Crescent and Khambhalia Gate were very attractive. Thousands of people came out to see the light and fireworks and have a look at their Excellencies as they passed from the badminton hall to the Railway Station through the principal streets of the city.

BRITAIN'S SERVICES TO INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Melbourne.—The newspaper "Age" in a leader on the Indian Statutory Commission says that Britain's view of the situation is more favourable than during several years past and the appointment of the Commission is a pledge of her desire to hasten the day when India's citizens will have the opportunity to work out their own national destiny. "That day seems fated to come. Whether soon or late nothing can dim the splendour or diminish the value of the service Britain has rendered."—Reuter.

DERBY CUP RACE

"BLACKNESS" WINS BY A NECK

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Derby Cup resulted as follows:—

BLACKNESS	First
INVERSHIN	SECOND
SAMPHIRE SECOND	THIRD.

Starting prices:—Eleven to one against Blackness and Invershin and twenty to one against Samphire Second.

Eleven ran: Won by neck. Three lengths between second and third.—Reuter's Special.

TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR MUSLIM LADY TEACHERS.

The opening ceremony of the Municipal Rahimtoola Currimbhoy Training Institute for Moslem Lady Teachers (near Dayam Baug, Khandia Street, Two Tanks) will be performed on Saturday, the 19th November, 1927, at 4-20 p.m. (B. T.), by the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatulla.

MANISHANKAR KALYANJI'S PRAVACHANS.

Under the auspices of the Shri Vile-Parle Sanskrit Patha-Shala, a public religious Prawachan on Upanishads will be delivered by Shastri Manishankar Kalyanji Dave at Vile Parle in the premises of Shri Gorval Brahmaniwas to-day (Saturday), at 8 a.m., when all the inhabitants of Vile-Parle and those of other suburbs are cordially invited.

The public are hereby informed that the Committee of this institution has made arrangements with the Shastri to hold religious Prawachans on every Ekadashi day in the morning at 8 a.m.

"A BALANCED BUDGET"

DISCUSSION IN STANDING COMMITTEE

SMALL DEFICIT OF RS. 1 62,000

At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Friday consideration was given to the budget estimates for 1928-29.

"A BALANCED BUDGET."

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, the chairman, characterised the budget as a "balanced budget" as there was only a small deficit of Rs. 1,62,000 and, there was no proposal to increase the taxation.

He then pointed out that if the Government grant for primary education was the same next year as it was this year, and if there was an extension of compulsory primary education, the amount of deficit would go to Rs. 6,62,000. He hoped the Standing Committee would modify the budget so as to decrease the deficit and if possible to convert the deficit into a surplus.

Referring to the income side, he said, that the increase of Rs. 1,05,000 in town duties was a good indication of the improvement of trade and prosperity of the city. He regretted that though they had spent lakhs of rupes on markets receipts under this head showed a deficit of Rs. 1,42,000. He also regretted that though the Corporation treated the Western India Turf Club liberally, they were not ready to contribute their share of Rs. 50,000 to the Municipality. There was an increase of Rs. 9 lakhs on primary education, Rs. 9 lakhs on public health and on medical relief Rs. 3 lakhs. In other words, there was an increase of 40 per cent. on education, and 60 per cent. on public health and on medical relief since 1922-23. He urged the Committee to increase economy as 35 per cent. of their revenue was absorbed in interest charges.

REPAYMENT DEVELOPMENT LOANS.

He then pointed out that no provision was made for the re-payment of development loans up to now. It was expected that sale proceeds of land would unable them to meet the loans, but that was not realised. Besides their increased expenditure on primary education and medical relief, they had also to look to the question of drainage in the north which would cost Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 lakhs. Their only remedy was to cut the coat according to cloth and cut down all new works.

The Commissioner's recommendation for raising a new loan of Rs. 43 lakhs would involve them into interest charges of Rs. 2,23,000. He therefore again emphasised to exercise self restraint and economy in regard to expenditure.

Mr. H. J. Davis then suggested to have closer co-operation with the Chamber of Commerce, Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Port Trust with a view to improve trade conditions of the city.

Dr. J. V. Vora urged the Commissioner to settle the question of tobacco duty with the Government as it was a source of revenue of the Corporation.

NEED OF RETRENCHMENT.

Dr. R. M. Mistry said the citizens were taxed to the highest capacity and one way of reducing their expenditure was to reduce the salaries of their officers. The only way out of the difficulty was to apply retrenchment axe whenever an officer on a salary of Rs. 500 and over retired and not to fill up the vacancy if it did not interfere with efficiency.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai urged to tax fire insurance companies and also to settle the question of employment of a Municipal Magistrate as it would enhance Municipal revenue.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee.—And also fill lawyers' pockekts. (Laughter).

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay drew the attention of the Commissioner to the milk supply in the city which was injurious to the health of the citizens.

NUISANCE IN NORTH BOMBAY.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee referring to the income and expenditure said the supply of water should be by measurement as it would be more equitable and just than the present system. The want of drainage in the north of the city caused a great nuisance to the health of the citizens and he wondered why the Commissioner should not be prosecuted by a citizen for causing nuisance. He considered the terminal tax as the most rational tax and did not think that the taxation was too much comparing to the amenities of life provided in the shape of light, medical relief, education etc.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner said the Turf Club had not paid them as the dispute was as to from what date they should pay. This matter was under settlement. Referring to the new loan of Rs. 43 lakhs he said they had already made provision for a loan of over half a crore and the proposal was in no way new before them. The scale of salaries of their officers was put up by Sir M. Vishwasaraya and he did not consider they were excessive. Finally, he paid compliments to Mr. Tambe the Chief Accountant for preparing the budget and did not take the compliment paid by the committee to himself and hoped the deficit would turn into a surplus.

(Continued from Column 6.)

(Continued in Column 5.)

BATLIBOI'S

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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1927.

BOMBAY'S RALLY.

The citizens of Bombay rally to-day in their thousands to greet the Statutory Commission with their unanimous condemnation. We doubt if in the past Bombay, or for the matter of that the whole country, has ever witnessed such unanimity on any single vital issue. We are a little behind-hand in our rally, but the delay has given us greater confidence that the whole country is with us. Besides, we can make amends by giving the lead to the country in the big constructive work that awaits us after we shall have declared a boycott of the Commission. That work needs all the strength of conviction and the capacity of organisation that we are capable of. Lest a single one who attends to-day's meeting should suppose that it is mere wild enthusiasm that calls thousands together or that their task ends with listening to and applauding a few speeches, we shall briefly review here, without unduly anticipating to-day's speakers, the main issues involved, the reasons why the proposed boycott must be complete, and the nature of the work that should follow the boycott.

A Vital Issue.

The first and foremost issue is inherent in India's unalienable right to Swaraj. It is the right to devise her own scheme of Swaraj. The same Law of Liberty that ordains true democracy to be a Government of the people, by the people and for the people also ordains that that Government should be designed by the people. India's constitutional problems, in particular, are extremely complex and Simon's Seven, whose principal merit is their ignorance of India, cannot understand them, even if their right to impose upon us a constitution of their choice is conceded. Briefly, we stand on the right of Self-determination, a twin principle of Swaraj, a principle for which the world has bled. The present scheme not only robs us of what is our due, a dominant and authoritative voice in the Commission, but utterly excludes Indians as if they were political pariahs. Every self-respecting Indian has justly called such a scheme a wanton insult to Indians and regards appearing before the Commission as an intolerable degradation. The so-called right of being associated with the Commission as assessors, rapporteurs, cross-questioners, etc., as one which slaves may envy, but not Indians. The device of a Committee of the Legislature is only a trick and a sop calculated to throw dust into the eyes of the Labour Party of England and the people of India. India wants the voice of authority to decide not the voice of the supplicant to plead. It has been said that a Parliamentary Commission, as required by the Government of India Act of 1919, can only consist of Parliamentarians. This is poor quibbling. There is nothing in the Act inconsistent with the appointment of Indians on the Commission. On the other hand, the association of Indians in every sphere of Government is the cardinal principle of that Act, without which the granting of Responsible Government is a mockery. Parliament may have the right to choose its own men, but we have the right to say that its choice is not acceptable to us. Its right to be the sole judge of our fitness for Swaraj we have always repudiated, except to the extent that a Reforms Bill has finally to pass through Parliament. This limited right of final decision could have been exercised by Parliament even if it had appointed a mixed Commission. The long and short of the matter is that an attempt is being made by an intriguing Cabinet to cajole Parliament into accepting a packed reactionary Commission to insure a smooth career for a reactionary "Reform," Bill. We are told that the inclusion of Indians would give rise to the confusion of minority reports. This is a revealing argument. If the present Commission is so designed as to ensure a unanimous report, it carries with it its own condemnation. The trump card of Government is our supposed inability owing to our divisions to be agreed on the selection of Indian representatives on the Commission. A selection of adequate number of Indians by the Central Legislature would have been infinitely more acceptable to the country than the present scheme. If those Indians should fail to agree on constitutional demands, the time to twit us with our differences would be then but not till then.

Boycott—The Only Answer.

The Commission is to be discredited not merely because it has excluded Indians but also because it is packed, packed with mediocrities but Imperialists who, however, are ignoramuses about India. Mr. Garvin's description of five of them "as nonentities" could not be due to racial prejudice. The "Morning Post's" Who is Who of the Commission is more revealing. But the Commission is not worth the repetition of its qualifications—or lack of qualification. From no point of view is it entitled to respect. From every point of view it deserves to be boycotted, completely and effectively. No party or community need fear that it will lose anything by boycotting the Commission. The Cabal is so reactionary that, as the "Hindustan Times" says, it is impossible that "the interests of any community are likely either to be served by co-operating with the Commission or to be injured by boycotting it." The Punjab Muslims who feared that the boycott would be impracticable and that the Hindus might decline to join the boycott, may now feel reassured that the boycott is nation-wide and Hindus in all provinces have decided to join it. The position cannot be better summed up than in the words of the "Hindustan Times:" "No community stands to gain by playing the traitor to the nation, and in fact the nation as a whole stands seriously to lose if India does not take a united stand in boycotting the Commission." A complete national boycott, says Col. Wedgewood, an impartial friend of India, "will produce better results in the long run by creating mutual respect between the two peoples, which is so essential for a real understanding." As he further points out, fair materials for an enquiry are already in the Muddiman Committee Report and, we may add, in the National Demand presented by the Legislature. We have only to amplify and improve that demand—and present it to Parliament. If it at all means some delay and if our demand can be considered by the next Parliament, no body regards that as a calamity, as the present is a most reactionary Parliament—whence the rush tactics. Lord Birkenhead pleads for caution and calls upon Indians not to commit themselves to a boycott till at least the Commission is finally appointed. Our reply is that our commitment admits of our calling off the boycott if the Commission should prove satisfactory. But we shall not allow the Cabinet to take us by surprise again.

Good Out of Evil.

The above are the principal reasons for a complete boycott of the Commission. But let no one under-rate the terrible responsibility we undertake by adopting such a course. The boycott would be fruitless if it is not immediately followed up with a good deal of constructive work. The first essential is our own formulation of our constitutional demands. So far as purely political demands are concerned, there are few differences between the various political parties which cannot be easily settled. The crux is about the representation of minority communities, and a few allied issues. The communal problem in spite of its apparent complexities, we can solve easily enough if both the Hindus and the Muslims approach it with a genuine change of heart. We have next to evolve an effective sanction behind our constitutional demands so as to get them conceded. Now, we put it to the leaders and the people who will assemble to-day in this city is it possible for us to formulate a united demand and evolve an effective sanction behind them while we have half a dozen separate organisations holding their sessions at different places at different times? On the other hand will it not be an infinite advantage to have one common organisation to negotiate with Parliament? The difficulty that Mr. Jinnah has already experienced in convening an All-India Conference of leaders should bring home to every one the supreme need of one common organisation. Were it not for the bold, prompt and uncompromising lead given by a few Liberal leaders we fear that the plan of boycott might not have extended far beyond the Congress. This is a significant fact and we should not fail to miss its lesson. It has been said by some that if you but scratch a Liberal you will find an "extremist." We can profit from the truth in this remark. We have made far too much of our differences. But, as Col. Wedgwood along with so many others have now observed, "good would have come out of evil if as a result of this Commission Indian people sink their internal differences and are brought together." Besides, an effective flank attack on communal differences is a union of all political parties. Such a union is possible either by a complete fusion of all parties into one party or the inclusion of all parties in one common organisation. Just to-day the first plan may sound to many only a counsel of perfection. But we do not see any real difficulty in the other. The Indian National Congress can be what it was before a common organisation without any prejudice to the party organisations, if at all they must continue. We can then have at least the nearest approximation to one common programme. We are happy to note that many leaders and newspapers have expressed the same hope. We expected that the agenda for to-day's meeting would include a resolution appointing a small but representative committee both to make the proposed boycott complete and to explore every avenue to continued united action, without which the boycott would be futile. We regret we do not find such a resolution in the published agenda. We appeal to the leaders and the Bombay public to insist on a committee being appointed definitely charged with the task of making every effort to re-unite the Congress and otherwise to make the boycott thoroughly effective and national. The strenuous efforts that Dr. Besant is making in Madras both to preach the boycott and unite the Congress may be usefully supplemented in our own presidency. Bombay leaders who are fortunately free from communal and political rancour can and should give the right lead in this matter to the whole country.

"COMMERCIAL OPINION."

The "Times of India" in a mood of ecstasy imagines that Indian commercial opinion, which it considers as important as political, has not yet been effectively expressed, but it hopes that it "may prove" on the whole favourable to the Government scheme of the Commission. This is a wilful misrepresentation of facts. The columns of the "Times of India" itself will prove that it is wrong to say that commercial opinion has not been effectively expressed. For instance commercial magnates like Sir Purshottamdas Thakordedas, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. G. Birla, Mr. Narottam Morarji, to mention a few names out of many, have not only condemned the Commission but have also solidly voted for its boycott. But if any additional proof was necessary to-day's public meeting to protest against the Commission will disabuse the mind of those who are under the delusion that commercial opinion is on the side of Government. Sir Dinshaw Petit, who presides over to-day's meeting, is not only a merchant prince but also a great captain of industry. The resolution recommending the boycott of the Commission will be supported by the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji and the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna. The other resolution will be seconded by the Hon. Mr. Rattansy D. Morarji, representing Messrs Dharamsi Morarji's firm. Anglo-Indian scribes we presume, will not dare assert that these businessmen do not fully represent the commercial opinion of Bombay. Important Commercial Associations have publicly declared that they will have nothing to do with this Commission. This misrepresentation of the attitude of Indian commercial opinion on the part of the "Times of India" is a part and parcel of the gigantic design to propagate erroneous ideas in Great Britain about Indian acceptance of the Commission with a view to thwart the legitimate aspirations of the people of India. It is an open secret that members of the staff of Anglo-Indian papers often serve as correspondents of some of the British papers to which they communicate from day to day highly coloured and exaggerated stories of Hindu-Muslim differences and imaginary plots about bombing Governors and other high officials.

The news about the so-called acceptance of the Simon Commission by Indian commercial opinion has been published in some of the London papers and a "Free Press" telegram says it has been given undue prominence. It is all a part of the organised campaign of publicity in England to belittle the strength of universal feeling in India against the Commission by featuring in the British Press views of individuals and newly started organizations in India the strings of which are pulled by some unknown official agency. The "Times of India" published in its issue of November 17, the views of Mr. Keekabhoy Premchand, M.L.A., and his brother Maneklal Premchand. The "Free Press" is not right in describing these two gentlemen as individuals who are "unknown and insignificant". Mr. Keekabhoy represents one of the oldest and well-conducted firms of financiers of Bombay, Messrs. Premchand Roychand and Sons. He considers that the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission is in the nature of an affront to the people of India and, like all patriotic Indians, he resents the fact that not a single Indian has been found fit to be a member of this ill-fated Commission but he regards boycott as ill-advised. Mr. Keekabhoy must have been convinced ere now and if unfortunately he is not, he ought to be convinced by to-day's public meeting, that he is in a solitary position in holding these views and is not in touch with the best currents of opinion amongst the commercial classes of Bombay. We wish commercial men of the position and status of Mr. Keekabhoy were on the side of the majority of people, who have unanimously condemned the composition and the whole scheme of the Commission. Mr. Keekabhoy to-day finds himself alone in his opinion. The views which he has expressed in the columns of the "Times of India" are his personal views and they are not supported in any way by any responsible representative of the commercial and financial interests of the City.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

BROWBEATING BY BRITISH MEDICAL COUNCIL.

(BY DR. S. K. VAIDYA.)

The University Senate will be well-advised to make a careful note of Sir Norman Walker's statement that the standard of secondary education in India is admittedly lower, and particularly of the argument given in support of that statement, viz., that no Medical College in India admits students on the strength of the Matriculation examination alone; while the fact is that both the University and the Medical Colleges were practically compelled by the demands of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and Ireland, to raise the Entrance standard first from Matriculation to Previous and then again from Previous to Intermediate examination, so that the recognition of the University medical degrees by the General Medical Council may not be lost.

PERVERSE REASONING.

But look at the peculiarly perverse reasoning of Sir Norman. Once the response is made and the Entrance standard is raised, that very fact is used as an argument in support of their own contention that the level of secondary education in India is admittedly lower. The lesson to be learnt is obvious. The General Medical Council demands still more harassing conditions of admission and still more annoying standards of knowledge of English; and when we are in a position to prove in a great majority of cases from written examination papers that the knowledge of English of the average student is quite good. Sir Norman Walker turns round and says:—"He may be able to translate from and into English his own vernacular, but he is unable to follow intelligently the conversational English, (page 8); he is given to close memorising of his text-books." Sir Norman is neither logical nor graceful, when he makes such sweeping generalisations. Will the Senate bear in mind the methods employed by Sir Norman and pause and think a hundred times before it yields to every demand of the General Medical Council?

HEAVILY HANDICAPPED INDIAN STUDENTS.

The poor medical student is already sufficiently heavily handicapped and now not only is there a demand made for increasing the post-Intermediate period to full five years, i.e., to fifteen terms, but he is even charged with insufficient knowledge of conversational English. This shows the direction in which the next move against the medical student may be expected. One can visualise unthinking Indian enthusiasts, both inside and outside the Indian Universities, singing the same song as Sir Norman Walker and saying: "The medical education is poor and the standard must be raised." I ask these enthusiasts to study for themselves the whole case carefully before they commit themselves to any views or opinions. I say the arguments about the deficiency in the working knowledge of English are specious and misleading. If anything, the knowledge of English of the medical student of to-day must be, 'prima facie', a lot better than that of his predecessor with only the Matriculation standard English.

THE ROOT EVIL.

I must say here in this connection that I feel convinced that Sir Norman Walker grossly blundered when he tried to put the blame of the supposed or actual deficiency of the Indian student in his knowledge of practical work, on to his alleged inability to follow intelligently the conversational English. There is an important and enlightened section of highly educated people, who strongly hold the view that what is really wrong with the student's knowledge is not the deficiency of the knowledge of English, but the very system under which he is being educated and I entirely endorse that view. The almost unbelievable and grossly disproportionate commercial values that are being attached to degrees—degrees that are as multifarious as mulberries under the British system of education creating as many 'caste distinctions', is mainly and solely responsible for the attitude of the student towards the examinations. To him to pass an examination is unfortunately an end in itself—a panacea for all his ills—and knowledge for the sake of knowledge is left in the lurch. The substance of knowledge is lost in the hurt for the shadow of examination degrees, which are obtainable after close application to text-books, with a minimum of practical work, even in the country of Sir Norman Walker. Is it any wonder that the Indian student applies himself to methods that would assure him of a pass at the examinations? This is a side of the question that ought to be taken into consideration very seriously, as I am convinced that no amount of increase in the number of years of study is likely to make the real quality of teaching and knowledge any better than what it is to-day.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

But for a thorough-going change in our educational system and outlook, we shall have to wait for that enlightened sections to make their views felt. In the meantime, to meet Sir Norman's contention, even if we grant that there is room for improvement, why not do so by improving the system of teaching English in the arts colleges? Further, I would way to meet the requirements of Sir Norman Walker, without lengthening the period of pre-medical and medical studies. here suggest another method. that ought to be welcomed by all well-wishers of the medical student. I say, if you honestly think that the knowledge of English is not what it ought to be, then engage a teacher of English—I mean, a pure-breed N pedigreed-Britished, to talk conversational English to the medicos during at least the first two years in the two medical colleges, so that he may be enabled to follow the clinics, when he goes to the wards after two years. The adoption of this suggestion which is certainly practicable would be welcome, I am sure, to the college authorities and it would go a long

ASSERT YOUR SELF-RESPECT.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY A. LALJEE ON THE COMMISSION

In the course of a silly article in its issue of yesterday the "Times of India" wrote: "It is upto Mr. Jinnah's constituents to examine themselves to see whether they really approve of what their elected representative (Mr. Jinnah) is doing in regard to the boycott of the Commission.:—"I have very seriously considered the views expressed by Hindus, Muslims and others and I cannot help saying that I agree with views expressed by the large majority" said Mr. Husseinbhai A. Laljee to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" yesterday. Mr. Husseinbhoy is a representative of the Muslims of Bombay in the Bombay Legislative Council and the views he expresses fairly represent those of Muslims of Bombay. Mr. Husseinbhoy continued: It is said and rightly too that owing to the unfortunate difference of opinion prevailing between Hindus and Muslims there will be found persons who will stoop to agree to take up any inferior position which may be offered to them rather than the position that could be offered to a self-respecting nation. But so far as I know my people I am fully convinced that a very large number of my community would rather go without any kind of benefits to them in shape of favours than to sacrifice their honour. I would even go further and say that had my Hindu friends kept up their good relations with my community they would have

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Sour Grapes.

Opposite Bori Bunder they are busy eating sour grapes. Gone is the opportunity for the "Times of India" to lure the Liberals into the belief that the best interests of the country lie in considering that a kick is only a caress, and that the most statesmanlike method to adopt in regard to the Simon Commission is to pocket the National insult and to do "pooja" before Lord Birkenhead swallowing for all time the arrogant doctrine he lays down that Indians as a subject race are unfit to sit in conference with Englishmen on equal terms in deciding the political destinies of their own country. But a worse calamity has befallen the Tory stronghold opposite Bori Bunder, Mr. Jinnah, as a true Nationalist, has declared himself unhesitatingly for the boycott. His action is sure to influence very materially even the views of the Muslim communalists in the Punjab whom the "Times of India" so very much admires. And the only comfort and consolation for this supporter of the Baldwin Cabinet's policy of humiliating India lies in the existence in Bombay of the great All-India Muslim Federation, a body whose influence among the Muslims is as infinitesimal as the harm it can hope to do to Mr. Jinnah's splendid efforts to rouse the Nation.

The Other Commission.

In the furore of resentment in this country raised by the insult hurled at it by the appointment of a non-Indian Commission to judge her fitness for self-government, we must not forget that another equally diabolical insult is put upon our countrymen in Kenya. The other Commission, advices from Kenya state, is to go out to Kenya and examine the proposals made ready for it by the Government of Sir Edward Grigg, now completely gone over to Lord Delamere and his band of exploiters of native labour and of grabbers of the natives' lands. In the "East African Standard" a Kenya prototype of "Khub Dekhta Age" has written a series of articles in which the Indian case is studiously ignored and the point is emphasized that the White Settlers alone count in the future federation. The land policy is the one great topic uppermost in the mind of the White exploiters.

Federation's Real Object.

At their recent Convention they complained that they were being deprived of excellent land which was still in possession of the natives! They demanded full political control over the legislature by means of a permanent White majority and it appears the Hilton Young Commission of experts will throw into the waste-paper basket the report submitted by the two officers sent out by the Government of India to plead abjectly before Sir Edward Grigg for some consideration being given to the Indians. It is through the good offices of Sir Edward Grigg that the Indian case will be put before the Hilton Young Commission. But the likelihood is that they will not look at it, as Indians are not wanted in any scheme of White Federation whose object will be to raise a Slave State right from Rhodesia to Sudan.

Commercialised Vice.

Wednesday's public meeting of the citizens of Bombay voiced forth the unanimous cry of the City for the abolition of commercialised prostitution. The meeting appealed to the Government at least to maintain common decencies in the City. That there should be in Bombay about a thousand brothels with ten thousand prostitutes, spreading moral and physical poison through every nook and corner of the City, is an unmitigated abomination. And the liquor shops in the neighbourhood of every brothel only aggravate the abomination by smothering the pangs of conscience, reducing men to the level of beasts and hurrying them to their doom. Yet, Government cling to the liquor shops for the sake of revenue and shrink from declaring brothel keeping illegal. It is only playing with the growing evil to penalise only men who keep brothels while giving a free license to women to do so. Even free and voluntary prostitution is bad enough but enforced prostitution, which inevitably follows commercialised vice, is revolting beyond endurance. Purity workers should not be content with occasional protest meetings but should leave Government no peace till brothel-keeping is abolished altogether.

King Amanullah.

G. K. N. writes:—

We still read of the Amir of Afghanistan in some of the newspapers. It is necessary to remember that our India's princely guest next month is His Majesty King Amanulla Khan. He has long since earned and assumed the insignia of royalty. The term Amir has been so long popularly associated with the ruler of Afghanistan that the unintentional discourtesy must be regarded as venial. But the Afghan Government resent and with justification the negligence which omits to take into account the position which their illustrious head has acquired among the few crowned heads of the world.

BANDITS BUSY AGAIN!

PASSENGER TRAIN ATTACKED IN MEXICO

ENGINE DRIVER AND FIREMAN EXECUTED

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mexico City.—A large number of bandits attacked a passenger train between Patmira and Aguas-Calientes and a battle ensued in which the commanding officer and eighteen soldiers were killed and three soldiers and six passengers were wounded including one woman and two children. The engine driver and fireman were executed. The train later reached Aguas-Calientes carrying the wounded.—Reuter.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION!

LABOUR LEADERS TO INTERVIEW BIRKENHEAD

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Messrs. Macdonald, Snowden, and Lansbury, representing Parliamentary Labour Party, will interview Lord Birkenhead regarding the composition and procedure of Indian Statutory Commission.—Reuter.

HOSTILITY OF INDIA

DISASTER TO BRITAIN

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Independent Labour Party's weekly "New Leader" in an editorial declares that the dissentient minority of Indian opinion against the policy of boycotting the Statutory Commission is insignificant. It opines that it will be a disaster if the new chapter of hostility begins between the British Government and the Indian nation. It will be still a greater disaster if the hostility is extended to the antagonism between India and the British Labour movement.

It concludes by saying that the latter has position in its hands. "It is very doubtful if Government could proceed with the Commission on the present lines if Labour indicated that it will withdraw its members. Anyway if Labour joins in this insult to India it will have destroyed the hope of making an effective contribution to the settlement of the Indian problem when it has the opportunity."—Reuter.

TRIUMPH OF PATRIOTISM

SOLID WALL OF PASSIVE RESISTENCE

STUDENTS LEAVE SCHOOLS AND TAKE TO PROPAGANDA

HOW EGYPT FACED THE "MILNER" MEDNACE

The following extracts from Sir Valentine Chirol's bock "Egyptian Problem" will be found interesting and instructive in view of our present attitude towards the Royal Commission. The Milner Commission came, saw and returned. It left Egypt, utterly baffled, humiliated and defeated by the resolute will of a united nation more than ever determined to achieve "complete independence."

At last, on December 7th. in spite of all threats and fulminations, the Milner Mission, or more correctly. Commission, arrived quite quietly in Cairo. There had been no untoward incidents and the Cairenes were quite aware after what had happened on November 16th in Abdeen Square, that Lord Allenby had no mind to tolerate any more riotous demonstration. The Government had takken some pains to make it a representative Commission, for Lord Milner had as his colleagues Sir John Maxwell, who had made many friends in Egypt and lost none even when he administered martial law as General commanding the Forces during the first year of the war; Sir Rannel Roid, lately Ambassador in Rome, who had served for some time under Lord Cromer during the first phase of the Occupation; General Sir Owen Thomas, an expert on agriculture in many parts of Africa, who sits in the House of Commons as a somewhat detached member of the Labour Party; Mr. J. A. Spender, who as editor of the "Westminister Gazette," has been the ablest exponent of orthodox Liberalism in the London Press; and Mr. C. J. B. Hurst, one of the legal advisers of the Foreign office, who had done much solid spade work at the Peace Conference. The Secretary of the Commission, Mr. T. Loyd, had been formerly in the Egyptian service, and has won golden opinions from Englishmen and Egyptians alike. The Commission shared with the recently created Ministry of Communications, the newest and latest of Cairo hotels, the Semiramis, and from their windows they could Lok across the Nile to the unchanging Pyramids and the Sphinx with the subtle smile, whose riddle they, like so many others before them, had come out to try to solve. Was it to baffle them too?

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

What the Commission cannot have been prepared for, since British Ministers had shown no signs of realising it and Lord Allenby himself had conveyed no hint of it in the rosy coloured speech he had recently delivered at the Guildhall, was the situation in Egypt itself, or the reception that awaited it on arrival. During the eight months which had elapsed since the first announcement of Lord Milner's mission, we had fallen back into the old policy of drift, whilst the Egyptian Party of Independence had been working indefatigably and as the event proved very successfully, to persuade the Egyptian people to have nothing whatever to do with the Commission and to oppose a solid wall of passive resistance, not only to the inquiry which it came out to conduct, but also to the very premises on which that inquiry was instituted, namely the maintenance of the British Protectorate. Whether the resistence would have proved equally stubborn, had one or two responsible Egyptians been invited to join the Commission when it was constituted or had been co-opted on to it when it reached Cairo, is a question that the Egyptians themselves never seem to have raised.

BAN ON SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

In the presence of this organised opposition, the Commission had necessarily to keen were they not to allow a single member of the Commission to escape their attentions that on one or two occasions travellers who had no connection whatever with it found themselves unexpectedly treated to these patriotic displays as the victims of mistaken identity. At Assiut the local Bar threatened to leave the court if Mr. Hurts the legal member of the Commission, who wanted to attend an ordinary sitting of the provincial tribunal, presumed to enter the court-house. They got for their pains in this instance an extremely dignified rebuke which in any other country than Egypt and even in Egypt at any other time than this, would have made them feel very foolish. At Tahta the Nationalists discovered too late that the town had been already harbouring Mr. Spender for a couple of days, and that whilst they were gathering in their thousands at the railway station to give him warm send off, he had departed quietly by motion for Cairo. So they turned their attentions to the Governor who had committed the heinous offence of receiving him, and serious rioting ensued for several days, and was only quelled after one Indian soldier had been killed and another badly wounded by bringing up two battalions to occupy the town. Fortunately this was the only occasion on which the campaign against the Commission led to any grave disturbances. Lord Allenby and and martial law saw to that and the quiet serenity of temper with which the Commission pursued its labours undisturbed by the clamour of a largely artificial agitation, must have helped not a little to baffle the worst mischief makers' schemes. On several occasions when Lord Milner and his colleagues had to run the gauntlet of unfriendly demonstrations, the ready tact and good humour with which they met the demonstrators promptly put them out of countenance. In Cairo itself no attempt was ever made to molest them, and their visit to Alexandria the most important commercial centre in Egypt brought them at least into fruitful contact with the great foreign communities. French, Italian, Greek as well as English that are and must for a long time continue to be the vital factors in its economic life.

The prolonged delay in the despatch of the Commission had allowed abundant time for a campaign of gross misrepresentation, which had taught the Egyptians to believe that its main purpose was to induce them to subscribe to the maintenance of the Protectorate, and that any contact with it would be tantamount to a recognition of British "usurpation". The very conciliatory communique issued by the Commission three weeks after its arrival, giving the clearest assurances of its desire to hear "without prejudice" the opinion of all parties and classes, fell on wildfully deaf ears, and was merely construed into a reluctant acknowledgement of the efficacy of the boycott, which it was declared high treason for any to disregard.

COMMITTEES AT WORK.

Of all the extravagant protests which the presence of the commission drew forth, only two public pronouncements deserve special notice. That one facet of Egyptian Nationalism is deeply tinged with Mahommadan fanaticism there had always been reason to suspect, and for months past it had been very noticeable that almost all the turbulent demonstrations usually ending in violence, originated in popular gatherings held inside the mosques where the most fiery speeches could be made with impunity. But though El Azhar was known to be a hotbed of anti British agitation and the great majority of its students had been allowed to desert the university in order to perambulate the country and to preach the boycott in the rural districts, its authorities had never yet openly identified themselves with the Party of Independence. They at last found an excuse in an incident which the extremists seem to have carefully prepared. Students for El Azhar had been devoting their tatention for some days to the native shopkeepers in the bazaars adjoining the university, and trying to force them to close their shops as a protest against the commission. The shopkeepers, peace loving folk with a keen eye to business objected and applied for protection. A small party of British soldiers was accordingly sent to maintain order and drove off a truculent band of Azharites who at first made show of resistance and then fled down a small street to El Azhar, whence as soon as they thought themselves safe within its sacred precincts, they threw stones at their pursuers. Neither the young British officer nor his men knew anything about El Azhar and they fell into the trap. They only knew that they were being stoned from a native building and a few men rushed the passage leading to the courtyard of the mosque and followed their assailants up a side staircase. They were

(Continued on page 10.)

25,000 MILES THROUGH AIR

FAR EAST FLIERS IN KARACHI

WARM RECEPTION ACCORDED

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

The four Super-Marine Southampton flying boats which are on their 25,000 mile flight to the Far East and Australia arrived in Karachi at 11/10 this morning from Gwadar.

The machines were first sighted shortly before 11 o'clock, far out at sea, beyond Karachi harbour. As they loomed into sight, an escort of three Royal Air Force aeroplanes went out to meet them. The whole party then flew over Karachi city and cantonment and after circling westward, came to rest in Karachi harbour, near Bunker Island. The four yacht-like flying boats presented a magnificent spectacle in the air, looking graceful and immaculate in the golden days of the morning sunshine. The machines were subsequently moored to four buoys, after which the party were met by Wing-Commander R. J. Bone, Commanding the Royal Air Force Depot, Drigh Road, and most of the local Air Force officers.

After greetings had been exchanged, the party dispersed to the various hotels and private residences, where they will be accommodated during their stay here.

The Flight is commanded by Group-Captain Cave-Brown-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C., and the Second-in-Command is Squadron-Leader Gerald E. Livock, D.F.C.

The other members of the Flight are five flight lieutenants, namely, Lieutenants Percy E. Maitland, A.F.C., Sydney T. Freeman, M.B.E., David V. Carnegie, A.F.C., Cecil G. Wigglesworth, A.F.C., and Herbert G. Sawyer, A.F.C., and four Flying-Officers, namely Bernard Cheesman, M.B.E., Stuart D. Scott, Gilbert E. Nicholetts, and Leonard Horwood, M.C.

The Flight will remain in Karachi till January 2nd, 1928, and then proceed to Bombay.—A. P.

C. P. GOVERNOR YIELLS

NO REASON FOR C. P. MINISTERS TO RESIGN

AKOLA, Nov. 18.

With reference to press reports that the Hon. Mr. Raghavendra Rao and the Hon. Mr. Deshmukh, Ministers in the Central Provinces, have tendered their resignations of their iffices, it now appears that the cause of such action no longer lies as the acting Governor is reported to have concurred with Mr. Raghavendra Rao in the proposal over which the question of resignation is alleged to have arisen. The question of resignation, therefore, no longer arises.—A. P.

REPLY TO "SIMON SHOW"

JOIN THE MONSTER PROTEST TO-DAY

BOMBAY EXPECTS YOU TO DO YOUR DUTY

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, when Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., will preside.

RESOLUTIONS.

The followiny resolutions will be moved at the meeting:—

1. This meeting of the citizens of Bombay emphatically declares that the Statutory Commission which has been announced is unacceptable to the people of India as it most flagrantly denies the right of Indians people to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country. This meeting further resolves that under the circumstances Indians throughout the country should have nothing to do with the Commission at any stage or in any form.

Speakers: Sir Chimanlai H. Setalvad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. R. A. Gole.

Resolution No. 2. That the President be authorised to forward copies of the above resolution to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India His Excellency the Viceroy, and the leaders of Liberal and Labour Parties in England.

Speakers:—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Hon. Mr. Ratansy D. Morarji, and Mr. H P. Mody.

Vote of thanks to the Chair will be moved by Mr. B. G. Horniman and seconded by Mr. K. M. Munshi.

ASSERT INDIA'S SELF-RESPECT

MORE SUPPORT TO BOYCOTT MOVE

BRITISH IMPERIALISM CHALLENGED

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

The following manifesto has been issued by the Executive Committee of the workers' and peasants' party of Bombay on the Royal Commission:—

"The workers' and peasants' party as the political representative of millions of exploited masses of India unreservedly stands for a universal and really effective boycott of the Royal Commission. Besides co-operating with the other political parties, Congress and non-Congress, in organising a concrete method of boycott, it will utilise all its resources and influence amongst Trade Unions and other mass organisations in the country to carry out the said boycott in more concrete and effective terms than mere abstinance from tendering evidence before the Royal Commission or partaking in any formal or informal gatherings where the members of the Royal Commission might possibly attend with a view to gauge public opinion in any direct or indirect form.

NO ILLUSION ABOUT COMMISSION.

"The workers' and peasants' party has no illusion about the Royal Commission and reiterates its conviction that not through such Commissions but only by developing and bringing into action the basic force of the nation, the dynamic action of organised workers and peasants, can alone be productive of any really valuable and vital political results.

"It, therefore, proposes to call on the organised and unorganised toiling mases of this land to demonstrate in unambiguous and unmistakable terms (Mass action including strikes and demonstrations) their active indifferenee towards such Commissions intended to sidetrack the attention of the Indian people.

IMPERIALISM CHALLENGED.

"Further the party challenges the very right of British Imperialism to sit in judgment over the Political destiny of this land and emphatically condemns the short-sighted policy and compromising tendencies of other political groups which quibble over the personnel of the Commission and thereby fundamentally forsake the principle of Self-Determination the Inherent Right of every Nation.—Free Press.

SERVICES WILL RULE THE ROOST

DR. BESANT'S PLEA FOR BOYCOTT

NAGAPATAM, Nov. 17.

Dr. Besant was accorded an enthusiastic reception on her arrival here to-day.

Replying to an address from students, she referred to the great changes affecting the youth of India and observed that their self-discipline and knowledge would determine India's future.

Addressing a crowded gathering in the evening on "How to win freedom for the Motherland", Dr. Besant declared that no Englishman could have an unbiassed mind about India, and the Commission would be guided by civil service men. She characterised the proposal of the Commission as absurd, and referred to the representative character of the Jinnah Manifesto.

Resolutions for the boycott of the Commission and extending general support to the Commonwealth of India Bill on the

(Continued on page 10.)

EYE-OPENER TO LABOUR

JINNAH MANIFESTO IN ENGLAND

STATUTORY COMMISSION LATEST

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The manifesto of all India leaders issued over the signature of Sir Dinshaw Petit and others has received publicity in England. Its publication has served as an eye-opener to many of the Labour members who had begun to feel from the report circulated about the weakening of the boycott movement that they better let Lord Birkenhead have it all his lordship's way.

The fact that the manifesto includes all the political parties outside the Congress fold of whom British politicians have cognisance have made a deep impression. It is admitted that where there is common ground between the leaders of so varied political schools of thought as the signatories represent that matters must be grieviously wrong and requiring radical redress.

In consequence, the pressure that was being brought to bear on the Labour Party Executive to withdraw its nominees from the Commission and which was slowly beink relaxed under the pressure of counter propaganda is being renewd with cigour.

The Independent Labour Party holds an important party meeting to-night and it is believed that the concessions that Lord Birkenhead is prepared to make will be discussed and a decision reached as to their acceptability or otherwise.—Free Press Cable.

A MESSAGE TO INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 18.

To the London representative of Free Press of India who interviewed prominent leaders of the Labour Party, several of the leaders gave the following message for transmission to India:

We are watching with great interest the growing movement in India to assert Indian right to equal participation in the determination of any constitution for India. We only too well recognise that the issue involved is one of principle and the self-respect of a people. British Labour cannot but have sympathy with such a movement. But, we would like to add that it is our firm belief that any unity on the basis of a negative formula only namely the boycott of the Commission cannot be of a lasting character. We welcome the signs of unity but we would strongly urge that the basis of unity be extended and joint effort be made in a constructive direction as the framing of a common constitution. Such an act of constructive statesmanship would be the best proof to British publiemen of India's ripeness for Swaraj.—Free Press Cable.

PT. MOTILAL TO ADDRESS M. P.'S

LONDON, Nov. 18.

It is most fortunate for India that Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly should be in England during these momentous days when far reaching decisions are under consideration. Pandit Motilal has so far been declining public engagements. It was ascribed by friends that the reluctance was due to the disheartening effect that the disorganised public life in India was having on him.

Whatever be the case, after his return from Soviet Russia, Pandit Motilal Nehru has been busy acquainting himself with all the latest developments since the announcement of the Statutory Commission and has persuaded himself to accept an engagement to address the members of Parliament on the ... Wednesday.—Free Press Cable.

EFFECT OF HIGH EXCHANGE

LOCAL INDUSTRIES LOSE OUTSIDE MARKETS

MR. MADAN'S PLEA TO RIGHT 18d WRONG

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

In a statement to the Press, Mr. B. F. Madan says:

May I invite public attention to the emphatic pronouncements of his Excellency the Viceroy in his address at Bhuj in the Cutch State on the necessity of a sound currency and exchange policy and also the evil effects of high exchange. During the ratio debate in the Legislative Assembly, Sir Basil Blackett cavilled at the opponents of the higher ratio and cited to them the example of Siam—a self-governing country—in appreciating its exchange. Sir Basil Blackett also maintained that a low or high exchange did not matter one way or the other. What, according to him, counted was stability of exchange. Considering that the higher ratio has been perpetrated in India by the Government, of which Lord Irwin is the head and by means that were said to be not above being dubious it would come as a rude shock to many that took the Finance Member's word for gospel to read in the report of the Viceroy's speech at Bhuj that his Excellency said: "I have heard and your Highness has said that the high rate of the kori exchange is accused of some of the temporary depressions of Cutch, of the stagnation of its ancient industry and the departure of many of its more enterprising citizens. "It is a commonplace of economics illustrated in the post-war history of Europe that a high rate of exchange tends to deprive the local industries of the outside markets'. Questions of currency are always difficult to laymen and require the earliest and best possible advice available. Nothing is more certain than that 'a mistaken policy in such a matter has an immediate and disastrous effect on the trade of any country far more potent than other errors of omission or commission in the functions of Government.' "

It is gratifying as surprising to know that his Excellency has no illusion on what a high exchange involves, though he was a party all the same to the appreciation of the rupee. The Viceroy dwelt on the loss of outside markets which high exchange entails. He may have added that the high ratio has not only deprived Indian industries of their outside markets, but also tended to help foreign industries to more fairly establish their hold on India. His Excellency Lord Irwin is to be congratulated on the clear vision he has shown he possesses on the subject. It tempts me to ask now that his Excellency has given public expression to his convictions on the matter, which are in harmony with Indian opinion, will his Excellency see his way to right the wrong done to India and restore the 16d. rupee?—Free Press.

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA PLEADS FOR BANKING ENQUIRY

That an Indian banking enquiry should have been held long before now, is the opinion of the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna in discussing Mr. M. M. Gubbay's speech on Indian banking with a representative of Free Press of India:

The appointment of a committee of enquiry has been suggested by me, said Sir Phiroze Sethna, in my speeches as Chairman of the Central Bank of India at its annual general meetings on more than one occasion. Since then resolutions to the same effect have been passed in both Houses of the legislature. Government recognise the necessity of it and no one more so than Sir Basil Blackett, to judge from a speech he made at a public meeting at Delhi two years ago. The question is whether it is desirable to wait for the appointment of this committee until we know definitely whether we are to have a Reserve Bank or not and what is to be its constitution? For this reason, personally, I will not mind if such a committee is not appointed till the end of the next Delhi session, by which time the fate of the Reserve Bank will be decided one way or the other, and thereafter an enquiry must take place if Government are at all serious, as they profess to be for the advancement of indigenous backing. But I should think that when Mr. M. M. Gubbay says, as he is reported to have done, said Sir Phiroze Sethna, that the part played by organised banking in India is inconsiderable compared to that played by the private Indian banker, he is rather overstating the case. I believe it is many years since Mr. Gubbay left this country and although he is intimately connected with the management of the P. & O. Banking Corporation he may not be aware that the volume of work done by joint stock banking during recent years has grown considerably.—Free Press.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA.

We are asked to publish the following letter:—

The President, Indian National Congress, Madras, India.

Dear Sir,

With regard to the tremendous publicity and record-breaking sale in America and the consequent International sensation created by the publication of the most mischievous and scandalous book "Mother India" by Katherine Mayo, we would like to draw the attention of the Indian leaders and the Indian National Congress in particular to the following facts:

United States of America is increasingly being recognised by the European Nations particularly by England, as the centre of world public opinion. United States being predominantly of Anglo-Saxon race, Britain attaches supreme importance to her good-will and friendship. In her Imperialistic policies toward Asia, Britain must have America's moral support at least. To that end England has managed to create public opinion of this country by controlling almost all the important newspapers, magazines, educational institutions, public libraries, etc., and in addition by sending her most prominent diplomats and politicians to America to lower down the Hindus in the eyes of the Americans and to justify British rule in India. British Imperialists and their supporters in the United States are systematically and very skilfully conducting propaganda and manufacturing all sorts of lies against India to uphold the white spremacy. Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India" is only a phase of the whole movement.

India cannot afford to ignore the International public opinion which is thus being created against her. To counteract this evil and to create a favourable opinion towards India's struggle for freedom and to safeguard the various interests of the Indians who are at present residing in the United States, we suggest the following proposals:

First; that immediate steps be taken to depute a very able Indian statesman elected by the Legislative Assembly to this country as India's representative.

Secondly; failing this, let the Indian National Congress send one or more prominent Indian statesmen to this country as India's representative, one who has personality and manners captivating fluency in English, staunch Nationalism and with a wide knowledge of international politics, such as: Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Muhammad Ali, Mr Sen Gupta, Pandit Nehru, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Patel, and the like.

Thirdly; let the National Congress circulate throughout the world as widely as possible an effective reply to Katherine Mayo's "Indictment of India" proving to the world for such a state of affairs is not politically and economically ruining India, but the Government which is controlling her destiny.

Fourthly; let a public statement condemning Katherine Mayo's book and the mischievous motives behind it be brought to the notice of the U. S. Government and the public of this country signed by some prominent Americans who have visited India.

Fifthly; ban the book through the Indian Legislative Assembly and prohibit Katherine Mayo from going to India again. This will have a moral effect.

Sixthly; let the National Congress establish a branch in America.

Very truly yours,
V. R. RANADE,
Secretary,
United India League,
Detroit, Michigan,
U. S. A.

P.S.—We hope you will give proper publication to the letter which is sent to the President of the National Congress.

INDIAN STATES AND BRITISH INDIA

LANSBURY'S MOVE IN COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is understood that Mr. George Lansbury will raise on the floor of the House of Commons in the discussion on the Simon Commission the question of future relations between British India and Indian Princes. He will ask for an assurance that the Commission will be authorised by the terms of reference to investigate the question fully.

In this connection the London representative of Free Press of India is in a position to state authoritatively that when the delegation comprising of Professor Rushbrook Williams and Colonel Hasker who were recently in England on behalf of the Indian Princes approached Sir John Simon for an expression of opinion on the constitutional status of the Indian Princes Sir John Simon declined to be briefed for giving his opinion. He excused himself and it now transpires, he did so knowing that he may be called upon to preside over the Commission and in that eventuality it may prejudice his usefulness if he committed himself to any view on a question which would in all probability engage the attention of the Commission.—Free Press Cable.

ASSERT INDIA'S SELF-RESPECT.

(Continued from page 9.)

lines of those adopted at Kumbakonam were passed.

Dr. Besant receives an address from the Municipality to-morrow.—A. P.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

DECISION TO BOYCOTT COMMISSION

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held this evening under the presidency of Mr. Dinshaw M. Petit, the following resolution was unanimously passed and it was resolved to send copies of the same to His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. Lloyd George, the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay Macdonald, Mr. George Lansbury and to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association place on record their emphatic protest against the principle underlying the selection of the personnel of the Statutory Commission and declare their considered opinion that unless the inherent right of the Indian people to participate on equal terms in framing the future constitution of the country is conceded, all political parties or groups in the country should scrupulously abstain from associating with the Commission at any stage or in any form."

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS

KOLABA M. L. C.'S ADVOCACY

(From a Correspondent.)

PEN, Nov. 16.

Interviewed by a correspondent of the Kolaba "Samachar" of Pen Mr. Atmaram Mahadeo Atavane, M. L. C., for Kolaba, said, "I entirely agree with the Kolaba "Samachar" in condemning the Royal Commission announced by the Viceroy. The Pen Taluka Congress Committee has done well in cabling its protest to the Premier. I suggest that similar action should be taken by other Congress Committees in this district. Boycott of the Royal Commission and of the British goods world be a fitting reply of India to the collous and insulting attitude of the British cabinet and the Indian bureaucracy in this matter."

POONA FOR BOYCOTT

POONA, Nov. 18.

Under the Presidentship of Mr. J. S. Karandikar assistant editor of "Kesari," a public meeting was held at the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall, when several speakers including Messrs. D. V. Gokhale, editor "Mahratta," S. S. Deo, editor "Swarajya," Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Mr. Kutubuddin Roki and Mr. Shukralla made speeches in favour of the Boycott of the Royal Commission on Reforms, emphasising on self-determination and preparation of Swaraj Constitution.—A. P.

ORGANISE EFFECTIVE BOYCOTT

RISE LIKE ONE MAN

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The Secretary Delhi Congress Committee wires:—

The Delhi District Congress Committee meeting, under the presidentship Lala Shankarlal resolved that in this greatest crisis in the history of India, when British Imperialists relying on our unfortunate political and communal differences have thought fit to challenge this mighty nation, let us rise as one man forgetting party or communal differences and refuse to be coerced and humiliated. Organize such an effective boycott that none should have courage to help these seven gentlemen coming on a holiday trip under the garb of protecting party of minority interests.

PATNA AND ROYAL COMMISSION

SPECIAL CONFERENCE TO MEET ON DEC. 4

PATNA, Nov. 18.

It has been decided now to hold the Special Conference of the people of this Province at Patna, on December 4th to consider the political situation created by the appointment of the exclusive British Commission and to express the public opinion thereon.

A circular letter signed by Hon'ble Shah Mohammad Zubair, President Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Kumar Gangananad Singh, President, Provincial Hindu Sabha, Mr. Syed Nural Hasan(President, Provincial Muslim League, Mr. Syed Hasan Imam, Mr. Sachhidananda Sinha, Mr. Brajkishore Prasad, Mr. Srikrishna Sinha the leader of the Congress Party, in the local Council, Mr. Jagatnarain Lal, Secretary, Provincial Hindu Sabha, Mr. Syed Mohammad Ismail, the President of the Shiah Conference and Syed Mohammad, Secretary, Muslim League, is being issued to the various people in the Province to attend the Conference. It is intended to be representative of all shades of political thought in the Province and Sir Ali Imam will preside.—Free Press.

NEED FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

HOW INDIAN OPINION IS SLIGHTED

BRITISH PRESS AND BOYCOTT MOVE IN INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The campaign of organised publicity to belittle the strength of feeling in India against the Commission by giving prominent publicity in the press about the views of every individual and organisation, however, unknown and insignificant who favours the Commission and by completely suppressing boycott pronouncements or publishing them in untraceable corners continues unabated.

In the "Times," prominence is given to the views of a body called "All-India Muslim Federation" said to have its headquarters in Bombay. British politicians when told by the London representative of Free Press that Muslim Federation was a body with no status or representative character and that individuals who were boosted in the "Times" were in no way leaders of Indian opinion British politicians were surprised and said that one result of Indian leaders not taking steps to secure effective representation of Indian opinion in England would be that the majority of British publicmen would accept at their proclaimed value manifestations of Indian opinion in favour of Commission. It is matter for mention that Reuter had done the boycott movement the courtesy of cabling leaders' manifesto headed by Sir Dinshaw Petit.—Free Press Cable.

TRIUMPH OF PATRIOTISM.

(Continued from page 9.)

promptly withdrawn when the officer realised that it was religious building. But the authorities of El Azhar were determined to see in this unlucky incident a deliberate violation of their sacred premises and addressed an indignent protest to Lord Allenby, who hastened, it may be added, to return an extremely conciliatory reply, explaining the circumstances and only drawing attention in a few dignified words to the provocation under which the soldiers had acted. The real purpose of the protest became apparent, when the native press published at the same time a long and vehement epstle which had accompanied it from the highest dignitaries of El Azhar, setting forth the claims of the nation to complete independence" and endorsing the whole ultra Nationalist programme.

Though addressed to the High Commissioner, it was a manifesto which would reach in due course every village and every mosque in Egypt and far beyond the frontiers of Egypt. It was an open defiance of the authority exercised by the High Commissioner under the Protectorate, which he had been sent out to uphold, and on the face of it an equally open defiance of the authority of the Sultan who had accepted the protectorate. For Sultan Fuad had succeeded to the same supreme control which the Khedives had always enjoyed and which the ex-Khedive Abbas in particular had tightened up over El Azhar. It would have been unthinkable in the days of Fuad's predecessors that the grand Mufti and all the other Grand Ulemas and Ulemas of El Azhar should venture on so grave a step without having taken the orders of their titular head who was also one head of the State. It was stated in British Official quarters that the Sultan sent for some of the signatories and rebuke them in private, but there were few Egyptians who believed that he had not been in some way either privy to their action or powerless to prevent it, when he did nothing publicly to mark his displeasure.

COMMISSION LEAVES BROW BEATEN

Of far less importance, but not without its own significance, was a manifesto with which most of the princes of the Sultan's own family followed suit. It was in the shape of a letter addressed to Lord Milner, but published simultaneously in all the Nationalist papers. Like the grave and reverend seigniors of El Azhar, these "descendants of the glorious Mehemet Ali" who, but for British bayonets would have been swept out of Egypt, bag and baggage, which the Khedive Tewfik by Arabi, "the Egyptian" proclaimed their loyalty to the cause of the Egyptian nation, and affirmed their determination to co-operate in vindicating Egypt's right to "complete independence". Again, it would have been unthinkable in the days of any other Egyptian ruler that the prince would have thus flouted his authority. For if they only were loyal to Egypt who repudiated the British Protectorate, was it not tantamount to charging with treason to the nation's cause the head of their house who consented to accept and to retain the Sultanate under the Protectorate? Again the Egyptians, who know what would have happened in such a case under any of their former rulers, drew their own conclusions from the Sultan's failure to call his kinsmen publicly to order, Saad Pasha Zaghlul of course telegraphed his gracious approval and congratulations both to El Azhar and to the princes.

When the Commission departed early in March the Nationalists boasted that it had left Egypt utterly baffled, humiliated and defeated by the resolute will of a united nation more than ever determined to achieve "complete independence." The boycott, they declared, had been maintained triumphantly all along the line, and patriotism had won a bloodless victory.

UNHAPPY ORISSA.

MR. ANDREWS' APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I appeal, through your valuable columns, very briefly on behalf of the people of Orissa, who had the misfortune to suffer from disastrous floods just after the great appeal had been made on behalf of the flood-stricken people of Gujarat. Naturally that immense disaster in Gujarat monopolised public attention. The result has been that the people of Orissa have suffered hitherto with very little public attention being called to their sufferings. They are the poorest people in India, and this is the third year in succession that they have suffered from floods so that all their resources had been already exhausted before this final disaster. The extent of the disaster may be realised from the fact that 80,000 houses in all have been ruined and large areas of country have been covered deep in sand and crops destroyed as well as stores of grain. Thus the disaster has meant life and death to hundreds of thousands of people.

I have asked that a residue of the funds which have been so generously subscribed to Gujarat relief may be directed with the donors' consent to Orissa and I hope that this may be done. Meanwhile if any kindly person wishes to send direct to Orissa he should send his help to Pandit Gopabandhu Das, Cuttack, Orissa, who will duly acknowledge the amount and publish it in the audited accounts.—Yours, etc.,

C. F. ANDREWS.

THE LAST CHANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Indians this is your last chance. Show a united and bold front by totally boycotting the Simon Commission. Party leaders take a firm stand. A least bit of weakness in your actions will give Government agencies handles to make use of Johukmies, the weak-kneed and self-seekers stragglers and title-hunters to come to their aid in their task of misleading the English public and the outside world. Remember you are dealing with a great tactful and resourceful opponent who knows too well how to make perfect use of your small weakness. Therefore leave aside your small bickerings and quarrels at this great national crisis. Now or never. If you today bow to the insult and indignity imposed upon you by a alien Government, you are doomed for ever. Your cause is for ever defeated. Let not, therefore, you be divided but stand united and present a bold front. No half measure each party leader come out openly and boldly and boycott the Commission whole-heartedly and more pointedly than was done by the brave Egyptians to the Milner Commission. Do not be beguiled by secret talks and pious sympathies of Viceroy and other officials who are themselves helpless to come to your help and who only use all their sweet tongue and persuasions to make you more and more towards your acceptance of the conditions of beggers of the Government. Their advice and so-called sympathy only asks you to bow down and always eat a humble pie as mere slaves of the rulers. Are you going to submit to insults?—Are you not going to show openly to the Government that India scornfully resents such calculated humiliation to her people and for once desire to express that she has no desire to accept the so-called trusteeship of Britain's politicians of the type of Lord Birkenhead and that the tall talk of responsibility of the British rulers is merely another name of reducing the people of India to the state of abject slavery.

Leaders, please rise to the occasion and stand solidly to a man in giving a united front to the effrontry of these Britishers to-day who when the crisis passes away forget all the services of India and know not how to keep their promises given and repeated oft times by the responsible heads of the Government to the people of India.

A shrewd Government finding itself perhaps free from outside danger and realising danger and realising the situation arising out of religious differences in India makes use of this opportunity to get help from vested interests and from bigots and traitors to the cause of India and thus by a false show tries to impose its unjust terms on the down-trodden subjects of India. Let my countrymen understand the grave and serious nature of the situation and unite together in defeating the powers that be in their nefarious game.—Yours etc.

JAFFERBHOY A. LALJEE.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

SULTAN OF MOROCCO DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Rabat.—The Sultan of Morocco, Moulay Youssef, is dead.—Reuter

SEQUEL TO DELHI DISTURBANCES

109 ARRESTS: NONE RELEASED ON BAIL

MORE ARRESTS TO FOLLOW?

DELHI, Nov. 17.

109 Muslims arrested in connection with the Delhi disturbance are in Police custody. None of them has been released on bail, as they are to be challaned under section 302 I.P.C. for the murder of a Hindu dhobi. The Police have taken 14 days' remand during which time, enquiry is to be completed.

It is understood more arrests will be made immediately after the evidence against the suspects is complete. The total number of injured persons in the disturbance of Monday last has reached the figure of 70, 17 injured persons being still in the hospital. None of them is in a dangerous condition although two are serious cases. Statements of injured persons have been recorded.—Free Press.

VICTIM OF MARTIAL LAW

SIKH YOUTH RELEASED

DELHI, Nov. 17.

Sardar Amar Singh of Nizamabad (near Wazirabad District Gujaranwala, Punjab) a victim of Martial Lay was released yesterday from Delhi Central Jail at 12 noon. He was a youth of 20 years when he was sentenced by the Martial Law Tribunal to death, under section 121 I. P. C. for waging war against the King.

His sentence was later changed to transportation for life. When he was sent to the Andamans where he lived with Bhai Parmanand who was then in Andamans. His sentence was then reduced to 10 years. He was brought to Lahore Central Jail from where he was shifted to Montgomery and then to Delhi Central Jail. He remained in the Delhi Jail for 3 years. A number of friends received him at Delhi Central Jail and he was garlanded.—Free Press.

ASSERT YOUR SELF-RESPECT,

(Continued from page 8.)

found them to-day ready to sacrifice themselves before any one else for the honour of the country. To-day if they do not take the lead it is because they feel some want of confidence from amongst the other Indians to back them up, but all the same I say they will stand for the honour of the country equally firmly with those who make a stand for it. How can one agree to a proposal that we (Indians) are unfit to consider, judge and decide what Government is good for us in India our home? We who have ruled ourselves for centuries not in India but in the whole of the East; we who have ruled even in the West, can we agree to such a proposal! Is it fair thing to ask us to agree to it? And can we with self-respect agree to it? I say no. I ask those who say we cannot consider judge and decide what administration is good for us, why do you take our Indian "representatives" to the League of Nations to consider, judge and decide the administration of Mandatory Territories under the administration of Great Britain, under the French administration, under that of the Italian and even the American Government? Do they mean to show to the World at large that we are fit to consider the administration of Mandatory Territories by these Great Western Powers, while we are unable to consider judge and decide the administration of our country which we have so long been administering for ourselves? I cannot find words to characterise this wonderful attitude except that it means that if we accept this position they can put us down hereafter before the world at large as a nation which is not worthy of any self-respect. I ask in all earnest the Government and my people if we agree to this position what will Colonial people, the South and East African people think of us? What will the Turks, Egyptians, Persians, Afghans and Arabs think of us, let alone the Japanese Italian, French and the American people? I ask my people to consider very seriously what their position in the world at large will be and can they ever then ask the people outside India to consider us in any way their equals?

We are poor and may still become poor but we want our self respect and once more I say that my Muslim brethren of India will stand for their honour as erect as any one in this world.

With regard to the Muslim Federation recently started in Bombay under the guidance of Moulvi Anis Ahmed, whom I know fairly well, I will only say that any one who gives the least weight to its activities could safely be said to be one who knows next to nothing about Muslims, let alone the public life of India. I do not think it is worth while to say more. In fact the less said the better."

SERIOUS FAMINE IN PEKING

9 MILLION SOULS IN DISTRESS

DROUGHT, LOCUSTS AND BANDITS WORK HAVOC

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Peking.—There is serious famine owing to drought, locusts and bandits in Shantung and South Chihli Provinces. Over nine million people are affected in Shantung Province alone.—Reuter.

BRITISH REGIMENTS LEAVE FOR CHINA

TO RELIEVE MARINES

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Shanghai.—A company of Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire regiment has gone to Nanking to relieve the Marines.—Reuter.

DESPATCH OF BRITISH TROOPS

A PRECAUTIONARY MOVE?

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Shanghai.—A Company of 350 Bedford Herts were despatched on board "Vindictive" to the Yangtse River destined to Hankow in the event of necessity. The present move is precautionary, as owing to the falling of the river, "Vindictive" cannot reach Hankow.—Reuter.

PRISON GATES THROWN OPEN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Hankow.—Apprehension of the Chinese civilians is decreasing in consequence of the good behaviour of the Nanking Forces. Drastic police measures coped with the Communist agitation, and martial law is being enforced every night in the Native City and the Concession area. Nanking troops opened the gates of Wuchan prison and released 1,000 convicts, including Communists serving life sentences. —Reuter.

MISSING FLIERS TRACED?

CAPT. MACINTOSH AND HINKLER ON WAY TO INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Capt. McIntosh and Hinkler are reported to have landed at Biadokryanica in South Poland on the afternoon of Wednesday and to have resumed their flight to India.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S HELP TO GUJARAT

£500 FOR FLOOD RELIEF

The following is the copy of the letter No. AB503 dated 1st October 1927, received from the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Co-operation, to the Hon. Secretary, Co-operative Institute, Fort, Bombay.

The International Co-operative Alliance has sent us over your appeal concerning devastations in the North Gujerat.

Confirming our telegram of October the 11th, we beg to inform you that the Board of the Central Union of Consumers' Societies "Centrosoyus", Moscow, has decided to extend relief to the population of this region which has suffered from floods; and has sent through the Alliance five hundred pounds sterling (£.500), which sum will be put at your disposal together with the other contributions collected for this aim by the Alliance.

Expressing the solidarity of 12 million workers and peasants united in the Consumers' Co-operative movement of the U.S.S.R., we are.

With co-operative greetings,

Yours sincerely,

A. Kissin, Vice-President.

(Sd.) E. Variash, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Co-operation, Moscow.

DEFEAT OF NO CONSEQUENCE

MR. COSGRAVE'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Rugby.—The Irish Free State Government was defeated by sixty-six votes to sixty-four in the Dail Eireann yesterday when the motion against them calling for a commission to investigate the claims of British ex-service men in the Irish Free State was carried. President Cosgrave announced his determination to regard the vote as one of no consequence in Government and this will be debated to-day or to-morrow.—B. O. W.

Moscow.—The Council of the People's Commissaries has decided to relieve Vladimir Smirnoff of his post of the Member of Collegium of Central Statistical Board. Zinovieff and Muraloff have been relieved of their posts as members of presidium of State-planning Commission.—Reuter.

MASONIC DEPUTY TO INDIA

GOVERNOR TO MEET HIM.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS BY MAIL.

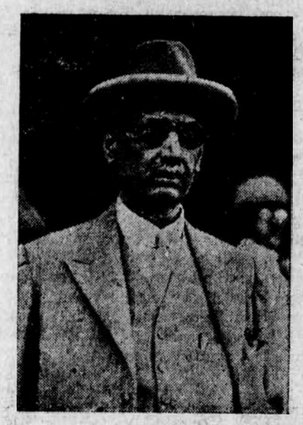
Among the notable arrivals by s. s. "Rajputana" from England on Friday are also Lord Cornwallis, Lt.-Col. the Hon. G. Mockton Arundell, Sir John Fergusson, Sir Kymaston Studd and the Hon. S. Pleydell Bouverie who come in Masonic deputation of the United Grand Lodge of England. A special meeting of the District Grand Lodge is arranged to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Town Hall where the District Grand Master H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson will preside. This will be followed by a banquet at 8-30 p.m. in the Ballard Pier Central Hall. On Sunday there will be a Masonic Service in the St. Thomas Cathedral at 11 a.m. where masons of all religious faiths will be at liberty to attend.

TAX ON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

REVENUE COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have issued a report in regard to the question of levying a special tax on the Fire Insurance Companies.

After careful consideration, they are of opinion that, should the Municipality levy a tax on Insurance Companies, the latter are certain to have a handle for raising their existing rates of premia and the tax would in reality come out of the pockets of their clients who constitute the citizens and rate-payers of the city. Moreover, were it not for the plentiful water-supply and efficient Fire Brigade available, lessening the hazard, the Insurance Companies would in all probability have charged higher rates of premia than those ruling at present.



Sir Fazl-i-Hussain who attended the International Conference at Geneva was one of the passengers by the English mail yesterday.

NON-REFUNDABLE TERMINAL TAX.

The Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on their report regarding the substitution of a non-refundable terminal tax for the existing refundable town duties have made the following recommendations:—

That it is very desirable that the vexatious system of Refundable Town Duties which is unsatisfactory both to the Municipality and the trade should be replaced by a Terminal Tax.

That the Government of Bombay be approached with a request to undertake legislation so as to empower the Bombay Municipality to impose all such taxes as are mentioned in the Scheduled Taxes Rules as in the case of other City Municipalities, it being understood that the details with regard to Schedule of articles to be taxed will be settled later on, in consultation with the mercantile interests in the City and that Government be also informed that the Corporation have no intention at present of raising more revenue from the Terminal Tax than that now being realised from the Refundable Town Duties until trade conditions improve.

That with regard to the suggestion of introducing a profession tax in Bombay, Government be informed that the Corporation do not propose to levy the tax at present as they are in a way levying a tax of this nature on the licensed trades and objectionable occupations in the form of license fees, but as this form of taxation is also included in the Scheduled Taxes Rules, the Corporation may think of the extension of the principle to other trades in future if the powers now asked for by the Corporation be conceded by Government.

HEAR ME AND THEN PRONOUNCE

LORD BIRKENHEAD PLAYS FOR TIME

RALLYING THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS

LABOUR TO PUT UP A MOCK FIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 17.

"I am not asking much when I suggest that responsible leaders of public opinion in India should not pledge themselves beforehand to abstain from co-operation with the Commission, until they have at least heard the Parliamentary explanation, in justification of the course which the Government have recommended to Parliament", said Lord Birkenhead speaking at the Manchester Constitutional Club. Proceeding, he said: "Is it too much to ask, that before assurances are made that in no event will assistance be given to the Commission, they should at least wait to hear reasons as stated by the Minister responsible to Parliament for the course which the Government proposes for acceptance by Parliament. I do not expect any unanimous, perhaps no very general, agreement to the course we shall recommend, but my earnest appeal to those seeking to travel along the road which we and they alike desire of sympathetic consideration of the practicable and obtainable aspirations of India is, that they should be very cautious in protestations and announcements from which it may hereafter be very difficult to recede."

Lord Birkenhead did not wish to anticipate his forthcoming statement in Parliament, but he considered that he might with propriety say, there were those in India, whose unhappy lot it was, whatever proposals were made in any event, to criticise them in a hostile manner. To them it was useless to appeal, but there were many thoughtful and able spokesmen of Indian opinion who might perhaps think that we had not selected the wisest course, and that they themselves had the decision rested in their hands, would have treated the problem differently. To them, he would simply say: "Do not commit yourselves prematurely to a course, which in the long run may prove to have been unhappily conceived, but from which, nevertheless, if there has been premature commitment, it may be very difficult to recede."—Reuter.

STATUTORY COMMISSION BILL IN THE COMMONS.

ATTITUDE OF THE OPPOSITION

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Although the Indian Commission Bill which will probably pass the first reading in the House of Commons to-morrow will not be opposed in any quarter, members of the Opposition will doubtless make a determined effort on the second reading to secure information for reasons of the appointment of the Commission before 1929, in order that the House of Commons may not be behind the Upper House in being in possession of information on the subject which at present is of keen interest to all parties. Many members of the Opposition very strongly object to the composition of the Commission and the fact that the personnel was announced before opportunity was taken to explain the reasons of Government's action and also the question of exact facilties to be given to the expression of Indian opinion. Responsible Labour spokesmen have, up till now, avoided committing their party to definite action pending mature consideration, but they betray anxiety not to prejudice the success of the Commission by precipitate action at the present juncture. The example of this is provided by Mr. Fenner Brockway who when interviewed by Reuter intimated that the Independent Labour Party, was as party refraining from enunciation of its views on the Statutory Commission, until its meeting next week-end.

INDIAN CHURCH MEASURE.

The House of Commons agreed to the resolution that Indian Church Measure be presented for royal assent. Labourite Wedgwood did not oppose the resolution, but suspected that the measure as romanising the movement would cause endless strife among the Christians and desired assurance that the Thirty nine Articles would remain unchanged. Viscount Wolmer gave him assurance that the measure simply and solely gave complete self-government to church in India which would start with Prayer Book as it now was and it could in time modify the book in certain directions one way or other.

Sir John Simon entertained the members of the Statutory Commission at the House of Commons.—Reuter's Special.

GUILLOTINING DISCUSSION.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the House of Lords the Statutory Commission Bill passed the third reading.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Baldwin said he hoped to pass the Government of India Bill in the House of Commons early in the next week, and reserve discussion of the question, until the resolution containing the personnel of the Statutory Commission which would be debated on 25th November.

Col. Wedgwood asked if the House would thereby be deprived of the opportunity of discussing the Bill itself. The Premier pointed out that the only point in the Bill was advancing the date of appointment of the Commission on which he expressed the opinion that the House was unanimous.—Reuter.

ROYAL COMMISSION PERSONNEL.

LEAKAGE IN INDIA?

The London corresponden of "The Staetsman" wires:

The "Daily News'" political correspondent says that the Government is now satisfied that India was the source of the leakage of information regarding the names constituting the Statutory Commission.

"It appears," states the correspondent, "that the Viceroy himself showed the list of names of confidence to one of the most prominent politicians in India, and he (the Viceroy) assumed that this gentleman repeated the names to somebody else, who talked about them at large."

LEGISLATION FOR MINIMUM WAGES

PROPOSALS FOR ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

CAWNPORE, Nov. 18.

The Reception Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress which will be held here during the last week of November, has received notice of a number of resolutions from all parts of India.

The Jamsedpur Labour Union urges upon the Government to introduce legislation regarding minimum wages, sickness insurance, old age pension, unemployment and maternity benefit, eight hours day and proposing an amendment in the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Bombay Textile Labour Union will move that threo advisers be given every year to the Government Employee's delegate to the Geneva International Conference.

The Cawnpore Mazdoon Sabha has tabled a number of resolutions. They want to congratulate the peasants and workers of Soviet Russia on the occasion of the tenth year of "their triumph over the forces of counter revolution and capitalism" and the also want to wish them success in their struggle against impending world imperialist intervention.

In another resolution, the millowners have been urged to cut apart all profits above eight per cent for the good of labourers.

The Madras Labour Union demand adequate special representation for Labor in any changed constitution that may be given by the Statutory Commission.—Free Press.

ABSENCE OF COMMUNAL FRICTION

DR. BESANT'S CONGRATULATIONS TO NEGAPATAM

NEGAPATAM, Nov. 18.

Replying to an address presented by the Negapatam Municipality this morning, Dr. Annie Besant expressed delight at the complete absence of communal friction in the town and congratulated the Municipality which had a majority of Hindu councillors, on electing a Mussalman as Chairman. She added that already the rising sun of union between the Hindu and Mussalman communities was visible. On communal peace depended India's future. She referred hopefully to Dr. Ansari having been elected President of the Congress and to Mr. Jinnah's lead in organising the boycott of the Statutory Commission.—A. P.

"A REAL V. C. SHOW."

TRIBUTES TO MACFARLANE'S HEORISM

GALLANT RESCUE FROM JAWS OF DEATH.

KARACHI, Nov. 17

The passengers arriving in Karachi by the steamship "Chakla", are unstinted in their praise of what they describe as a magnificent piece of heroism. Last Saturday evening, just before dusk, a country boat was sighted, helpless, with its mast carried away by a cyclonic storm, off Porebunder and flying a distress signal. The steamship "Chakla" stopped her engines, and under the skilful control of the Commander drifted towards the native boat which was rapidly breaking up under the bludgeoning of the terrific seas. Meanwhile, the officers and crew prepared ropes and ladders. A rope was thrown to the boat and as the latter swung to and fro, rising and falling, and grinding against the ships side in the trumoil of the rough waters, five members of the boat's crew were taken on board safely. It was then found that the aged, helpless and infirm master of the sailing 'dhow' had remained on board and had neither the strength nor the courage to essay the perilous journey from the dhow to the safety of the steamship. "Then," stated Mr. D. Fraser, a passenger by the "Chakla" and an eye-witness of the scene, "the Chief Officer Mr. C. Macfarlane, jumped into the dhow at great risk to his own life and partly carrying, partly pushing, he eventually succeeded in getting the aged mariner up the violently swinging rope ladder and safe on board the "Chakla". It was a real "V. C. show." The gallant rescue accomplished, the dhow was cast adrift and almost immediately it turned turtle and broke up. The dhows crew were treated well, given hot food, blankets and dry clothes and were put ashore at Porebunder.

Among the distinguished passengers who arrived by yesterday's English mail was the Princess of Kapurthala, daughter of the Maharaja.

Mr. Fakirjee Cowasjee, a prominent shipping merchant of Karachi, has requested the Karachi Buyers and Shippers Chamber to call a special general meeting next Sunday at which, he will propose that a suitable memento be given to Chief Officer Macfarlane of the steamship "Chakla" as a mark of the Chambers' appreciation of his act of heroism in rescuing an aged Indian mariner under most difficult and dangerous circumstances. Mr. Fakirjee Cowasjee has already sent a substantial cheque to the Karachi Buyers and Shippers Chamber towards the cost of the proposed memento.—A. P.

LABOUR MOTION OF CENSURE

PREMIER'S EVASIVE TACTICS

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Mr. Baldwin, in the House of Commons, replying to Mr. MacDonald, said that in view of the last night's happenings, he was unable to promise to afford any further opportunity for the discussion of the Labourite motion of censure upon which Mr MacDonald gave notice of a new motion protesting that the Premier deliberately evaded defence and explanation of the Government's inaction in a serious situation of Coal industry.—Reuter.

BOMBAY STORM TRAGEDY

ALIBAG CITIZENS' SORROW

ALIBAG, Nov. 18.

At a public meeting held at Alibag resolutions were passed expressing sorrow at the great loss of life which occurred as a result of loss of two steamers, one belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company and the other of the Bombay Co-operative Steam Navigation Company.—Free Press.

The course of Capt. McIntosh and Hinkler's monoplane is along Berlin, Warsaw, Odessa, Caspian and Afghanistan to Delhi. Reuter.

Nature's Signals!

Mark whether you experience too frequent or too few calls to urinate, odourously offensive urine, blood-streaked, cloudy, too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing, sandy, gritty or stringy settlings. Be also warned by backache, rheumatic twinges, sciatica, lumbago, headaches and a fretful, nervous, tired condition.

These are Nature's signals of distress, and may mean that you need a kidney medicine. Don't run needless risks. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills promptly. They will strengthen and stimulate the weakened kidneys, and make life worth living again. Be sure you get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the medicine that will make you well and keep you well.

Send for Free Copy of DOAN'S DREAM BOOK. Address: P.B.431 Bombay, or P.B.12 104, Calcutta.

For Smartness and Vitality use

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

It is the best nerve tonic for overworked and usedup energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless. This is the leading tonic of the day.

Price:—A phial of 30 pills, Rs. 10/ten

Ananga Probha Oil

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation and potency.

Price:—A phial of 1 tola Rs. 15.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji, Keshavji.

Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

Branch; 393 Kalbadevi Rd, Bombay 2

A NOTED PUBLICIST DEAD

LATE MR. MASTERMAN

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The death has occurred of Mr. C. F. G. Masterman.—Reuter's Special.

(Born in 1873, Mr. C. F. G. Masterman was educated at Weymouth and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he had a very distinguished career. In 1903 he tried to enter Parliament and unsuccessfully contested Dulwich as a Liberal candidate. He was elected M.P., for Westham in 1906. He became Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board in 1908, Under-Secretary, Home Department, 1909-12 and Financial Secretary to the Treasurey, 1912-14. He resigned his post in the Cabinet in February 1915 owing to his inability to secure re-election to Parliament. He was defeated at the General Elections in 1918 and in 1922 but won a seat for Rusholme in December, 1923. He was, however, defeated at the General Elections in 1924. Mr. Masterman was a well-known writer and publicist, specially on constitutional questions, and among his publications are "The Heart of the Empire", (1901). "How England is Governed", (1921), and "England After the War", (1922). He was for some time Literary Editor of the "Daily News" and was a frequent contributor to London newspapers).

MYSORE UNIVERSITY'S ACTIVITIES

BANGALORE, Nov. 18.

The newly constituted Mysore University Senate met to-day, the Vice-Chancellor Mr. Seal presiding. After interpellations regarding working of the residential system, introduction of physical instruction, University administration, etc., important resolutions before the Senate relative to the University holding an All-India Vernacular Conference of delegates of all Universities for evolving a constructive scheme for developing the vernaculars' extension lectures, liberalising the University Constitution, the institution of University Sports, etc.—Free Press.

WEATHER REPORTS

RAIN IN BURMA

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

Yesterday's depression off the Arakan coast has become unimportant giving wide-spread rain in Burma, with a few falls in Assam. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the neighbourhood of Andamans.

The chief amounts are: Mergui a quarter inch, Taoy a half, Bassein one, Diamond Island, Kyaukpyu and Yamethin a half, Mandalay one and a half, Monywa three quarters, Lashio four, Maymyo one and a half, Sibsagar three quarters and Cherapunji a quarter.

Forecast. Decrease in Assam and Upper Burma and increase in Lower Burma.—A. P.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 cwts & measurt.
Hull:—				
	December)			
	January)	18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
	February)			
London:—				
	November)			
	December)	18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
	January)			
	February)			
Liverpool:—				
	November	17	18	19 20
	Dec. to)			
	February)	19	20	21 22
Marseilles:—				
	November	17	18	19 20
	December)			
	February)	18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
Antwerp:—				
	November	18	19	20 21
Rotterdam:—				
Hamburg:—				
	December)			
	January)	18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
	February			
Bremen:—				
Havre:—				
Dunkirk:—				
	November)			
	December)	18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
	January)			
	February)			
Barcelona:—				
	January)			
	February)	22/6	23/6	24/6 25/6
Genoa:—				
	December			
	January	18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
Naples/Leghorn:—				
	December)			
	January	19	20	21 22
	February)	18/6	19/6	20/6 21/6
Trieste/Venice:—				
	November	18/6	18/6	20 21
	Dec./Jan.	20	20	21/6 22/6
New York:—				
	February	19/6	19/6	21 22

Remarks:—Market is steady.

MILL STORES.

(Messrs. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY).

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	.. 78 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	.. 68 0 0
	Per Cwt.
Farina supra (Dutch)	.. 13 12 0
Epsom Salt	.. 3 8 0
Sago Flour 1st quality	.. 10 4 0
Sago Flour, market quality	.. 9 12 0
Maize Starch, Continental	.. 11 6 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	.. 17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	.. 16 2 0
Magnesium Chloride German	.. 4 2 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	.. 32 4 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	.. 32 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	.. 30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	.. 45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	.. 23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	.. 20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg.	.. 9 2 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg.	.. 8 2 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	.. 9 8 0
Bleaching Powder Electro (German) Large	.. 8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	.. 9 6 0
Sodium Sulphide English Large Pkg.	.. 8 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	.. 9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	.. 8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	.. 8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	.. 30 8 0
Soda Ash	.. 6 12 0
Bichromate of Soda, Small Pkg.	.. 25 4 0
Brown Sugar of Lead Small Pkg.	.. 33 8 0
Litharge Flake Small Pkg. (French)	.. 27 8 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt Electro	.. 0 7 0
Antimony Salt	.. 0 5 10
Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F.	.. 0 10 2
Hydro Sulphide, English	.. 0 9 0
Acetic Acid	.. 0 7 6
Formal-de-hyde	.. 0 6 3

(Continued in Column 1.)

It is said that the recent rains are beneficial for the late crop in Broach areas. In short, the untimely rains have made the supply of good quality staple limited. Looking in front of us, the heavy movement of our crop and the probability of the increased standards after some weeks, of low grades are depressing factors. We think that while there is the possibility of American sustaining prices there may not be any fear of collapse in prices in the local market but we advise purchases only on good breaks.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(PITAMBER & CO.)

Bombay, Nov. 18.

During the week under report, there is very little business actually done, except a small quantity of Deshargarh Coal from s.s. Ramsay at Rs. 17/4 per ton. Otherwise the market is quiet with very little business and inquiry.

Steamer dicharging Coal in the stream:

14-11-27 s.s. Marchioness of Bute, Cardiff all large, Choonilal Harilal Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:

18-11-27 s.s. Wynaeie, Northern Navigaton, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

20-11-27 s.s. Homayun, Witbank, Turner Morrison and Co.

29-11-27 s.s. Akbar, Lodna Steam Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co.

2-12-27 s.s. Eastlea, Northern Navigation, Choonilal Girdharlal and Co., S. D. Shethia and Co.

3-12-27 s.s. Zayani, Noonoodih-Jitpur and Deshargarh, Gandhi and Co.

7-12-27 s.s. Heiya Maru, Noonoodih-Jitpur, Madhavlal and Co.

13-12-27 s.s. A steamer, McNeil's Deshargarh Poniati and 17 seam, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Cardiff all large, C.I.F. 36/6 sh. Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 26/8.

Northern Navi., Durban Navi., Burnside C.I.F. 27/- sh. Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 21/8.

Deshargarh C.I.F. Rs. 17/4, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18/12.

Seebpore/Poniati C.I.F. Rs. 17, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18/8.

Lodna Steam Coal C.I.F. Rs. 17, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18/8.

Noonoodih-Jitpur C.I.F. Rs. 16/8.

McNeil's Deshargarh Poniati and 17 seam C.I.F. Rs. 17/8, Rs. 17, Rs. 16/8 respectively.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Assn. Itd.)

Bombay, Nov. 18

Spot prices.

Description	17-11-27	10-11-27
Bengals F.G.	321	320
S/Punjab F.G.	319	318
Oomra Fine	361	363
Hedge Contracts	17-11-27	10-11-27
Bengals, Dec/Jany. 28	318	317
Broach, April/May 28	386	387
Oomra F. Dec/Jany. 28	353	356
March 28	354	...

Receipts for the week ending 17th Nov.

	1927. Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	8513	2702
Oomras	26173	3859
Dholleras	456	...
Broach	...	57
Southerns	58	437
Persians	394	72
Americans	118	1161
Egyptians	...	...
E. Africans	305	749
Other sorts	...	5
Total	36017	9042

Exports for the week ending 17th Nov.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	416
Continent	3997
China	...
Japan	5695
Coast Ports	...
Total.	10108

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR

Europe	3685
China, Japan and Coast Ports	3650
Total	7335

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 17th Nov.

1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
158580	90953	205197	90626	131786

Exports from 1st Sept. to 17th Nov.

	1927	1926	1925
United Kingdom	3054	216	7134
Continent	69248	44617	71591
China	3600	7713	9609
Japan	65056	22781	68175
Coast Ports	3752	2733	4143
U. S. A.	.....	1	50
Total	149710	78661	160702
		1924	1923
		3081	39289
		30139	150362
		3100	13512
		126057	92291
		5334	4667
		.....	.....
		167711	300121

	Bales.
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 17th Nov. 1927	*20317
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 17th Nov. 1927	206142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay 17th Nov. 1827	220251

*Adjusted.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

American Cotton Imports.

	Bales.
Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India, 1st Sept. 27 to 31st Aug. 28	11,500
American cotton arrived in India. 1st Sept. to 17th Nov. 27 (a)	1,850
American cotton at sea for India (b)	1,035

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 17.

	£
Copper English best Selected	63-5/8
Copper Braziers	72-1/4
Yellow Metal	64-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge ..	13-5/8
Tin English Ingots	261-1/2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 18TH NOVEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 18th November 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north of the province and in defect in the southwest. Maximum temperature was below normal in the southeastern districts; the minimum was higher than usual at Multan and lower at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Mainpuri. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Jhansi and the maximum alone at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Sind and clear over Rajputana. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and in defect in central Rajputana. Temperature was generally below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is locally more humid than usual. Temperature was appreciably below normal throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Vapour in air is locally in excess in the west Central Provinces. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in the whole of the area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was generally below normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 83.5 deg. (4 deg below normal) and the lowest 70.3 deg. (3 deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are free from cloud. Humidity is locally in defect in the south Bombay Deccan and generally in excess elsewhere. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were markedly below normal throughout the division.

General Remarks—Skies are clear over most of the reporting area and weather has again been practically dry. Temperature remains appreciably below normal in the north of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18th November 1927.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a.m. 30.002 inches (.042 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29,900 inches (.045 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.014.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.5 degrees (3.6 below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.3 degrees (3.4 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m 70 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 44 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0

MESSRS. VURDHMAN CO. ON COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 17.

AMERICA.—

A week of steady market after the Bureau has ended with prices barely 16 points lower for January futures.

The extreme reluctance of the market in New York to go substantially below 20 cents level is very impressive and affords much optimism to bulls. It is true no doubt that the Bureau is often conservative in its crop estimate but there is no reason to believe that the Bureau has this year hidden a bumper crop. The weather conditions in the United States of America have led to rapid ginnings and on that score trade is somewhat reluctant to go long until the facts are satisfactorily expressed. If the trend of the market prices be taken as the index of popular crop expectations it can atonce be put down that the crop slightly bigger than the last Bureu is already anticipated in the present prices. Hence from the point of view of supply there is no possibility of further permanent decrease in prices. A consumption of 613,000 bales for October in the United States of America and large weekly spinners' takings assert the fundamental nature of the spinners demand which is undoubtedly realthy. It is expected that the ginners report due on the 21st will show ginnings that 11,300,000 bales. It should not be forgotten that a large bearish business stands accumulated during the last two months and we think that on the ginning report or immediately after that heavy short covering will fully sustain the prices. Therefore, although prices are likely to be steady previous to the ginning report we think that opportunity should be availed of to make purchases in easy markets.

BOMBAY:—

Upto the issue of our report last week heavy rains were reported in all the crop areas and consequently prices considerably hardened and April/May Broach was quoted at Rs. 404. Since then the sky became clear and the American also acted poorly and prices dropped very quickly. The quotation this morning is Rs. 387.

It is reported that the total quantity of the crop has not appreciably diminished on account of the recent rains. But the quality of the crop especially Berar and Khandesh, has deteriorated by stains and black leaves and expressed in terms of money value the deterioration can be said to be Rs 20 per candy. The Punjab had only a drizzling atmosphere and hence no serious damage is done in that area.

(Continued from Column 3.)

HIGH COURT

REFUSING TO PAY TAX

OBSTRUCTION TO EXECUTION OF WARRANT OF ATTACHMENT

The Hon. Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the reference made by the Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, recommending the reversal of conviction and sentences on Vishnu Pandurang Shimpi and four others charged with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duty.

The first accused owed Rs. 5 to the local Board (Panchayat) of Haveli Taluka in respect of certain house-tax which was in arrears. The complainant who is the Secretary of the Panchayat, went to the accused's house and showed him the warrant of attachment. The accused said he had no money, and that the complainant might attach his property, but before doing so he must take off his clothes. The complainant refused to comply with this condition, and attempted to enter the house, but was pushed aside by the accused. The complainant, therefore, left without executing the warrant.

The accused was instigated by the other four accused, who all belonged to a faction in the village which had decided not to pay taxes to the Panchayat.

All the accused were convicted by the First Class Magistrate for obstructing a public servant and were fined, the first Rs. 25 and the others Rs. 10.

The Additional Sessions Judge of Poona made this reference to the High Court recommending the reversal of the conviction on the ground that no overt act of obstruction was done by the first accused.

WHEN CLOTHES SHOULD BE TAKEN OFF.

Their Lordships, in disposing of the reference, observed that a request to take off clothes would be reasonable in cases where an authorised person wanted to search the house for illicit liquor or for property which the man was suspected of possessing, to guard against the likelihood of the thing being smuggled into the house by the person taking the search. Their Lordships referred to the ruling in Queen-Empress vs. Gavgappa (2 Bom. L. Rep. 541).

But such a circumstance was not present in this case as the complainant was in the position of a bailiff merely wanting to attach the property in the house. There was, therefore, no reason to suspect any foul play on the part of the complainant. The imposing of an unreasonable and unwarrantable condition by the accused was, therefore, tantamount to voluntary obstruction. Their Lordships referred to Empl vs. Mukundlal Bansilal (26, Bom. L. R., p. 721).

On these grounds, their Lordships held that the accused were rightly convicted.

MASTER'S LIABILITY FOR SERVANT'S FRAUD.

PARTIES THROW RESPONSIBILITY ON EACH OTHER'S CASHIERS.

A master's liability for his servant's fraud was made the basis of a claim for Rs. 75,000 in an action brought before Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court by the firm of Girdharlal Oogerchand against Manilal Goculbhai.

Both the plaintiffs and the defendants are doing business as shroffs and commission agents.

According to the plaintiffs, the two firms had financial dealings with each other, which continued upto the end of December, 1926. On 2nd November 1926, defendant's cashier Chimanlal went to plaintiff's cashier Jesinglal, and settled the amount of interest which was paid up by the defendants.

FRAUD DISCOVERED.

Thereafter on 22nd December, 1926, the plaintiffs telephoned to the defendants asking for Rs. 30,000. The defendants refused, saying that nothing was due by them to the plaintiffs. The plaintiff's books, however, showed that Rs. 85,000 was due to the plaintiffs by the defendants.

Thereupon one Maganlal was deputed by the plaintiffs to make enquiries. He found that in the defendants books several sums were not credited to plaintiff's account, though defendant's cashier Chimanlal had taken the money from plaintiffs and signed receipts for them. Chimanlal admitted having misappropriated the amounts aggregating Rs. 75,000.

The plaintiffs alleged that after defendants had received the said sums, their cashier had misappropriated the sum. The loss, therefore, fell on the defendants who were liable to make good the money to the plaintiffs.

LIABILITY DENIED.

The defendants denied their liability. They stated that the dealings between the two firms had ceased on 17th November.

With reference to the alleged fraud, the defendants stated that on 23rd December, the plaintiff's man Maganlal went to the defendant's firm and said that their (plaintiffs) cashier Jenuglal had embezzled large sums and he wanted to make enquiries. After examining the defendant's books, Maganlal was satisfied that nothing was due from either party to the other.

"NOT MY CASHIER."

The defendants denied that they had received the moneys in respect of which the fraud was alleged to have been committed. They also denied that their cashier had misappropriated the amount. On the contrary, they alleged, the money was misappropriated by the plaintiff's cashier, as was shown by the police court proceedings that ensued.

After some evidence was taken, the case was adjourned till after two months.

Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. D. F. Mulla, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs; while Sir Chimanlal Setalwad with Mr. B. J. Desai, Advocate represented the defendants.

A JILTED LOVER.

FATAL REVENGE ON HIS FIANCEE

The refusal of a young girl to marry the man to whom she was betrothed led to a sequel which cost her, her life.

This interesting story was revealed in an appeal that came up before the Hon. Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Kemp at the High Court.

One Rama Sona, who lived in a village in the Thana District was betrothed to a minor girl named Chaitti whom he took to live with him on the understanding that he would marry her within a couple of years.

Rama, however, put off the marriage on the pretext of financial difficulties.

The girl and her relatives got alarmed. The girl left her 'fiance' and rejoined her uncle.

Hearing that she was going to be married to another man, the disappointed lover made a last effort to get her back. Failing in his purpose, he resolved to do away with her.

Armed with a scythe on a dark night, he stole into the house where the girl was sleeping and hacked her to death.

The accused was sentenced to transformation which was confirmed by the High Court in appeal.

PRIVATE GRUDGE LEADS TO ASSAULT

ACCUSED PLEAD AN ALIBI.

The Hon. Justices Sir C. Fawcett and Mr. Mirza rejected an appeal filed before them by three persons who were accused of voluntarily causing hurt to one Laxman Garde, and sentenced to pay fines by the District Magistrate of Ratnagiri.

The accused in the case are (1) Jamadar-Adjutant Shivram Dalvi. (2) Police Patil Tukaram Dalvi, and (3) Reservist Vishnu Tukaram Dalvi. The prosecution case is on March 21 at 8 or 9 a.m. while Laxman Garde was returning from shopping, he met the three accused in an isolated field. They said they had been looking for him since he gave evidence against the second accused a couple of months before. And then they assaulted him.

In the course of the trial, the three accused pleaded 'alibi' and produced witnesses to corroborate their statements. But the Magistrate found that the witnesses were mostly professional ones and fined the first two accused to pay a fine of Rs. 150 and the third of Rs. 50.

JEALOUS HUSBAND'S CRIME

MURDERS WIFE AND ATTEMPTS SUICIDE

The Hon. Justices Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Mirza on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the appeal filed by Bhikha Naraiyan against the sentence of transportation passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Kaira for the murder of his wife.

Accused, a young man of 20, married the girl Parvati when she was 7 years old. A few years after the marriage, the husband and her mother began to suspect the fidelity of the girl.

The jealous husband then took his wife to a lonely place where he did her to death. Thereafter, he jumped into a well with a view to commit suicide, but was rescued by some people on his raising an alarm.

He was convicted for murder and attempt to commit suicide by the Sessions Judge of Kaira.

He prefered an appeal to the High Court which was summarily rejected.

MARRIAGE PUZZLE CASE

HOW PLAINTIFF'S CONSENT WAS OBTAINED FOR COMPROMISE

Further arguments were resumed yesterday before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court, in the action filed by Mulji Damji, a Cutchi Jain youth, aged 22, claiming a declaration that he was legally married to a sixteen year old girl named Kasturbai.

Mr. M. P. Amin with Mr. M. M. Gharekhan, instructed by Messrs. Suraiya and Co., solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff. While Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, with Mr. Makanji J. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardesher Hormusji and Dinshaw, represented the defendants, the girl and her mother Devkabai.

Continuing his arguments, Mr. Amin submitted that several witnesses for the plaintiff had deposed to being present at the marriage which took place at Ratanbai's Wadi, Parel, on 4th January, 1925.

DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Apart from the testimony of these eye-witnesses, there was other material evidence in support of the marriage. The sacred paper which was put between the hands of the couple during the ceremony was also produced in Court. Besides, there was a writing signed by several leading members of the caste who were present at the marriage. A list of presents (chania") given to the bride was also produced. These documents had not been forged for this case, as had been alleged by the defendants, but they were also produced in the guardianship proceedings instituted by the mother about a month after the marriage.

His Lordship enquired what order was passed in those proceedings.

Mr. Amin said that the order prohibited the removal of the girl for the court's jurisdiction, and the mother was appointed the guardian till the plaintiff would prove his marriage by a separate suit.

"FALSELY SENT TO JAIL."

Continuing the sequence of events, Mr. Amin said that while the plaintiff was living at Danabunder with his wife, Umersey Nagsey (alleged to be a paramour of the mother) had the plaintiff sent to jail in execution of a decree which he had obtained against him. This decree was obtained ex-parte by false representations and was set aside on an application by the plaintiff who was released after a week's detention. Umersey was ordered to pay Rs. 130 to the plaintiff as compensation for wrongly sending him to jail.

Taking advantage of the plaintiff's absence in jail, the girl was removed from his house by her mother and Umersey.

Asked regarding Umersey's part in these affairs, Mr. Amin pointed out that Umersey had been actively helping this litigation. It was also in evidence that he had paid Rs. 1,500 to bring about a settlement which however, had proved abortive.

"THREATENED INTO SUBMISSION."

Asked as to why the plaintiff had consented to the compromise, Mr. Amin said that he was threatened by Umersey who asked him to agree to a compromise. The plaintiff, out of fear, accompanied Umersey to the defendants' solicitors where the consent-terms were typed out and his signature taken on the document. It had been proved that the paper on which the consent-terms were typed belonged to the defendants' solicitors.

It will be recalled that this compromise was presented to his Lordship about six months ago, but was not sanctioned by his Lordship when the true facts were explained by the plaintiff.

MOTHER'S OBJECT.

Why did the mother want to have the marriage nullified, if the girl was, in fact, married to the plaintiff? The reason was, counsel submitted, that the mother wanted to marry the girl to one Balubhai Motichand Jhaveri, who was a rich man.

Mr. Amin had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

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THE BIRTH OF SATYAGRAHA

MAHATMAJI'S LIFE STORY

In the latest number of "Young India", Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

Events were so shaping themselves in Johannesburg, that this self purification on my part was, as it were, a preliminary to Satyagraha. I can now see that all the principal events of my life culminating in the vow of 'brahmacharya' were secretly preparing me for it.

The principle called Satyagraha came into being before that name was invented. Indeed when it was born, I myself could not say what it was. In Gujarati also we used the English phrase 'passive resistance' to describe it. When in a meeting of Europeans I found that the term 'passive resistance' was too narrowly construed, that it was supposed to be a weapon of the weak, that it could be characterised by hatred and that it could finally manifest itself as violence, I had to demur to all these statements and explain the real nature of the Indian movement. It was clear that a new word must be coined by the Indians to denote their struggle.

But I could not for the life of me find out a new name, and therefore offered a a nominal prize through "Indian Opinion" to the reader who made the best suggestion on the point. As a result Maganlal Gandhi coined the word 'Sadagraha' (Sat equal to truth, Agraha equal to firmness) and won the prize. But in order to make it clearer I changed the word to 'Satyagraha' which has since become current in Gujarati as a designation for the struggle.

A TRANSLATION FROM GUJARATI.

The history of this struggle is for all practical purposes a history of my life in South Africa and especially of my experiments with truth in that sub-continent. I wrote the major portion of this history in Yeravda jail and finished it after I was released. It was published in "Navajivan" and subsequently issued in book form. Sjt. Valji Govindji Desai has been translating it into English for "Current Thought." but I am now arranging to have the English translation published in book form at an early date, so that those who will may be able to familiarise themselves with my important experiments in South Africa. I should recommend a perusal of my history of Satyagraha in South Africa to such Gujarati readers as have not seen it already. I will not repeat what I have put down there but will but will in the next few chapters deal only with a few personal incidents of my life in South Africa which have not been covered by that history. And when I have done with these last, I will at once proceed to give the reader some idea of my experiments in India. Therefore any one who wishes to consider these experiments in their strict chronological order will now do well to keep the history of Satyagraha in South Africa before him.—(Translated from "Navajivan").

MUSTAFA KAMEL'S ADDRESS

HIS SACERIFIC.

"Al Ehram" of Cairo publishes the following:—

The second instalment of His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha's discourse before the Popular Party's Conference, referred to the financial problems of Turkey, wherein the President of the Turkish Republic reviewed in detail the nature of sums he had received from the public treasury for his personal use and the amounts he had spent there from during the last nine years. His Excellency observed that all his private savings and personal estates would henceforth belong to the Popular Party. He was carried away by his emotions on the occasion, and his voice began to choke and tears trickled down his eyes. The audience were greetely moved by the scene.

The Conference associated itself wholeheartedly with the views expressed in the Pasha's address.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Sir Gangaram Trust, Lahore, Widow Re Marriage Associations have been opened in various places of Bombay Presidency as in Bombay, Poona, Pandharpur, Sholapur, Bijapur and Hubli. Those interested in the widow-marriage cause are requested to put themselves in communication with Pt. Nawaratna Vidyalankar, Organiser Widow-Marriage Associations, Bombay Presidency, who will supply all the informations required regarding the Association, its aims and objects. Widows and widowers who wish to contract marriages may apply to the Secretary or Organiser of the Association, c|o Aryasamej, Girgaon, Bombay.

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CASTE IN INDIA.

MR. SASTRI ON COLOUR SNOBBERY

"If there be any country in the world to-day which wants to introduce caste, I would say, 'Don't, don't, don't.' Caste may arise well and promising, but will surely spread like a cancer until it has gnawed away the vitals of the race."

So said the Honourable V. Srinivasa Sastri, Agent-General for India in the Union, in the course of an eloquent address on the caste system in India, delivered in the T. U. C. Pretoria recently.

Caste, began Mr. Sastri, did not apply to all the inhabitants of India. The 75 million Mohammedans, the seven or eight million Christians and the few hundred thousand Europeans had no caste. It was among the 245 million Hindus that the system really existed. Caste was derived from the Indian word meaning colour and the word, in its early sense represented distinction between different peoples. Caste came first into operation to distinguish the Aryan or white races from the indigenous black races of India.

The speaker ascribed the falling-off in the caste system to certain strong influences in modern Indian life. There were reform movements which preached the gospel that all men were equal in the eyes of God. The educational work in India, which made no distinction between the child of the Brahmin and the child of the Sudra, was also building up a new outlook.

"The other day I heard one of your public men declare that South Africans were proud of their railway," said Mr. Sastri. "But we in India are proud of ours. Their rooms are larger and they are more commodious. But this is where ours differs from yours. If a man pays his fare in India, he can travel in any compartment on it and go and mingle on terms of equality with the man between passengers as there is here. And this is a great levelling factor among our people."

All these things together, concluded the speaker, and broken the wicked and pernicious system of caste and created a school of common purpose and a common good among the educated classes in India.—(Rand Daily Mail.)

BUDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A., at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.). The subject for the class will be "The Buddhist Element in the Nagananda.

The "Dhammapada" Class also will meet as usual on the same day at 8-30 a.m.

CHAOS AND COMMUNAL RIOTS

MR. RANGA IYER ON REFORMS.

Under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association Mr. Shafat Ahmed Khan and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer addressed a meeting comprising members of both Houses of Parliament on the question of Indian Reforms. The speakers made it clear that they belonged to different schools of thought.

Mr. Shafat Ahmed emphasised the need for maintenance of the principle of separate representation in regard to electorates, services, etc., while Mr. Ranga Iyer emphatically declared in favour of joint electorates. Discussing the effect of Reforms in India Mr. Ranga Iyer was of opinion that it had done greater harm than good and said that he for one and so many others who thought with him would welcome a withdrawal of the Reforms, its communal electorates and with it and the bureaucracy that it has produced in larger numbers than before. While for the period that Mahatma Gandhi was in active leadership which he called the Gandhi era there was unity of feeling and activities in India the only substantial product of the Reforms was the emergence of chaos and communal riots.—Free Press Special Cable.

BERAR LAND REVENUE BILL

MR. ANEY ON PROPAGANDA TOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEHEKAR, Nov. 13.

A public meeting of agriculturists, landholders and council voters of Mehekar Taluqa was held on the 10th November. Mr. Kanitkar of Buldana was the President. Messrs. Kanitkar Garde and Bhikamsingh with Mr. Joshi, Secretary, District Association, accompanied Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. Mr. Aney was the chief speaker. He was taken in a procession and 'pan-supari' at several places in the town was given in his honour.

He dealt with the question of the Berar Land Revenue Bill which has been returned by the Government of India to the Berar Legislative Committee for reconsideration. After his speech a resolution calling upon the Circle Council member to vote for passing the old Bill as far as possible and particularly the principles of the ownership of land and assessment as laid down in the old Bill was moved and supported by six speakers and unanimously carried. About 22 villagers were represented at the meeting.

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MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AND VISITORS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Dost Mahomed Khairaz has, in your issue of yesterday's date, tried to present to the public a rather overdrawn picture of the consequences of the Schools Committee's recent resolution restricting the visiting of their schools by the public. If Mr. Khairaz had carefully read the proceedings of the Schools Committee meeting held on Friday last, as reported in the local papers, he would have known that the suggestion to give discretion to heads of schools came from no less a person than Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, and was unanimously passed by the Committee. Surely, Mr. Khairaz knows that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is the last person to allow the rights of rate-payers to be trampled on. The only object of the Schools Committee in passing this resolution is to prevent "unwarranted interference" in the smooth workng of the munepal schools. If even one per cent. of the population of Bombay were to take into is head to visit the municipal schools as a matter of right, there would be as many as 12,000 of them visiting the 345 municipal schools,—6 times more numerous than the municipal teachers. What would be the fate of the schools? The teachers would be dancing attendance on the visitors and the pupils answering their questions the whole of the time. It would be all "examination" and no "studies." Does Mr. Khairaz want to bring about such a chaotic condition in the municipal schools? The public would do well to leave the matter to the newly appointed local committees, who would attend to it much better than Tom, Dick and Harry.

Mr. Khairaz characterizes the reports of the Assistant Lady Superintendent, Urdu Girls' schools and the headmistress-Temkar Street Urdu Girls school regarding the visits of Atiya Begum, as false and misleading. Mr. Khairaz is an inexperienced young bachelor, and as we say in Urdu, "abhi ande se bahar nikle hain." He is easily led away by the stratagems of a clever woman of the type of Atiya Begum, whose only object in visiting the Urdu schools is to show them in their worst possible colours. Mr. Khairaz allows himself to be gulled by her into believing that she is doing it with the sole object of improving the Urdu schools. How Atiya Begum makes fools of those who accompany her in her visits to the schools is evident from the report of the headmistress of the Temkar Street Urdu Girls' school, who says "Atiya Begum made a girl read the Urdu Reader and asked her the meanings of four words. Three of the answers given by the girl were quite correct and yet Atiya Begum looked blankly in the face of the girl as if to give an impression to other visitors that the replies given were not correct. I kept saying that the replies given by the girl were correct." Will any honest member of the public like such visitors to go and disturb the municipal schools? The girl to whom she refers in her report, was by a happy coincidence no other than my own little daughter scarcely twelve years old. On the evening of the day on which Atiya Begum visited the Temkar Street Girls' School, she came running to me saying, "Papa, Atiya had been to our school. She asked me several questions and I gave her correct answers. Papa, she does not know Urdu, because she kept looking into my face, although my answers were correct." That was, of course, the innocent conclusion of the child. The fact that while Atiya Begum was examining the girls, Mr. Khairaz remained comfortably seated on one of the benches in the class, and when the time came for writing his visit remarks, he had to be guided or, I should say, rather misguided, by Atiya Begu. The public will now see that what Mr. Khairaz calls a determined movement on the part of two members of the Schoools Committee to put a stop to Atiya Begum's "indefatigable activities," is really an honest attempt on their part to expose the campaign of vilification started by Atiya Begum and her young lieutenant.

The Schools Committee know their duty and do not want Mr. Khairaz's gratuitous advice to them "to put their house in order." They are doing their best to improve the Urdu schools, which are bound to remain in an unsatisfactory condition so long as the required number of trained teachers is not available. The public will realise that they were started more than 20 years after the Marathi schools. The Schools Committee will always welcome constructive criticism from the public, but they will certainly set their face against people like Atiya Begum.

I shall now try to appease Mr. Khairaz's inquisitiveness with regard to the visits paid by the Muslim members to the Municipal schools. I have paid numerous visits to the schools, alone, as well as in the company of Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji. I may also refer Mr. Khairaz to our elaborate joint report on the Urdu schools printed in the proceedings of the Committee for November 1925 regarding which the Secretary says in one of his letters to the Corporation that it was the only report of its kind—submitted by any members of the Schools Committee. Mr. Khairaz must know that the Hindu members are no less responsible for the Urdu schools than the non-Muslim members who have also been allotted a large number of the Urdu schools. The fact is, Sir, that very few members find time for visiting the schools. You cannot expect Councillors like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to visit the Municipal schools, whose time is divided between the Corporation on one side and the Assembly and other political and social activities on the other.

As for the insanitary surroundings of the Temkar Street Urdu schools, let me inform Mr. Khairaz that it is on record that after the visit of Mrs. Shuffi and myself to those schools, prompt measures were taken by the Health Officer for the abatement of the nuisance with regard to the scrap iron stored in the open space adjoining the schools, which fact that officer duly reported to the Secretary. Atiya Begum's statement in some of the papers that there are heaps of rubbish 20 feet high, is a big "gup". A few galvanized iron pipes sticking out from this heap of scrap iron have, it seems, played on her imagination. As regards the school premises, they are the best in that street. As they have basket privies phenyle is being used by the heads of the schools frequently to abate the nuisance. There is, besides, a large open municipal drain running in the whole length of the street behind the houses there. This drain is responsible for the "overpowering stink", which Atiya Begum and her lieutenant could not bear and yet they could pass nearly two hours there examining the classes.

As regards Mrs. Shuffi's two letters on the Secretary's file to which so much prominence is given in the headlines, I was told by Mr. Khairaz himself that they were shown to him by Mr. Kanji Master, a member of the Committee! In one of these letters written to the Secretary Mrs. Shuffi has taken Mr. Farooqui to task for recommending to the Committee the appointment of Miss Fundibai Syed, who did not know a word of Urdu then. To this Mr. Farooqui had replied that Miss Fundibai would not take long to learn Urdu and that under Government, they had European Inspectresses for Gujarati, Marathi and Canarese and yet they were able to manage their department well. The other letter of Mrs. Shuffi addressed to Mr. Fazal Ibrahim as Chairman, contained only a proposal from her and myself for appointing some Muslim lady or other as Deputy Superintendent and placing her under Miss Dallas, the Parsi Assistant Superintendent of the Municipal Gujarati Schools with some extra remuneration, which proposal was never placed before the Committee. No Muslim member of the Committee has ever said that Miss Syed was competent to hold the post of Asst. Lady Superintendent of the Urdu Girls' schools. On the contrary, it is on record that although Miss Sayed was given the charge of the appointment provisionally on 1st May 1926, the advertisement inviting applications for the post actually appeared in the local papers the very next day and continued appearing in the local and up-country papers upto the middle of June 1928. The Muslim members know that Miss Sayed is not well up in Urdu and that as soon as a competent Muslim lady is available, she will have have to make room for her.—Yours, etc.

ABDUR RAHIM DIMTIMKAR.
Memnee Buildings, Parsi Statute, Bombay, November 15th 1927.

RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

LUGGAGE CHARGES IN SUBURBAN TRAINS.

At the 40th meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held on the 10th November 1927, the following subjects were discussed:—

CHARGES ON LUGGAGE IN SUBARBAN TRAINS.

Dealing with the complaint discussed at the last meeting that vegetables, fruits, groceries and articles required for daily consumption from the bazar were not given free allowance on the suburban section, the Chairman said that the rules provided that on the suburban section, bazar supplies should be charged at half parcels rates at owner's risk, and that ordinary luggage was given the usual free allowance according to the class of ticket held.

There were grounds for the opinion that the Railway Administration would be justified in reducing the free allowance on luggage for suburban passengerrs by an amount approximating to the proportion of the fare paid by a season ticket holder and that paid by an ordinary passenger. The Railway, however, had not done this.

After discussion, the Chairman said that the Railway would be prepared to agree to a certain portion of bazar suppies being carried free and thought that five Bengal seers would be a reasonable quantity. The Committee agreed.

ACCELERATION OF BOMBAY-POONA TRAINS.

The Committee were informed that it was decided to speed up the trains to Poona from 1st December, 1927 by about 15 to 30 minutes.

Motorists everywhere are trying and buying the new "World" Morris

THE new Morris "World" models were introduced just twelve months ago. During that short time they have fully proved how well they filled a long felt need. For this is a car typically British in workmanship, in performance, and in economy. And in its design are embodied those features essential for universal motoring. The "World" radiator combines handsome lines with ample cooling power; the re-designed chassis spells strength with comfort; the Dunlop "buttressed" tyres add to that comfort and ensure big mileage.

In the "World" Morris you buy a car that will do 30 miles per gallon of petrol; 1,000 miles per gallon of oil; that will give you ten years honest service, and this year still better bodies, still more models, still greater value. Is it any wonder that motorists everywhere are trying and buying the "World" Morris?

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PRICES FROM 3000/-

FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LD.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD : : : : : BOMBAY.

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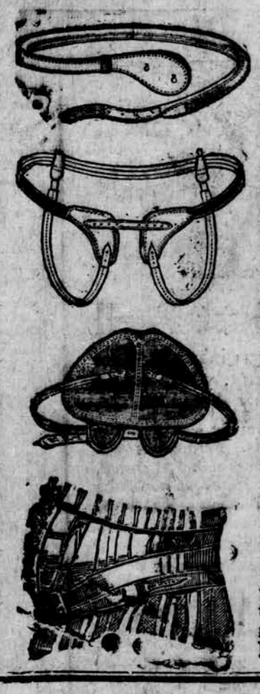
In every case of deformity amongst children and adults such as Rupture, Hernia, Abdominal Troubles, Umbilical Rupture, Floating Kidney, Flat Foot, Short Leg, Appendicitis etc. etc., our QUALIFIED specialist will carefully examine them before recommending an apparatus. Attached to our Deformity Institution we have X-Ray Department where we examine, if necessary, patients under X-Ray for accurate and scientific diagnosis.



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EXTRACT FROM THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.
"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for free treatment over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago from the famine-stricken districts of Kathiawad. These girls who could hardly formerly crawl on the ground and were a source of great anxiety to us, are, we are glad to say quite able to walk about without the least difficulty, thanks to the marvellous cure effected by these gentlemen."

N. POWELL & CO., Bombay 4.

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A SHARP pain, like a stab in the back, may be the first symptom of Kidney Trouble. You cannot mistake it. When that first stab of pain has passed it will leave a dull ache, and you will feel stiff and sore. Surely you will not ignore such signs as these. Your kidneys are demanding attention. That is why they cause you pain. They need the cleansing, healing and strengthening properties which can only be found in De Witt's Pills. Here then is an offer of better health and freedom from pain. Your nearest chemist can supply you with a box of De Witt's Pills to-day. Get a box and see how much good they will do you.

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150000 PATIENTS CURED IN FIFTY YEARS.
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૧૫૦૦૦૦ રોગી પચાસ વર્ષમાં સારા કરનાર હકીમ.

SUCCESSFUL IN EUROPE AND AMERICA
યુરોપ અને અમેરિકા વિલાયતમાં પ્રખ્યાતી પામેલા

My wife Mariyambi aged 42 had been suffering from consumption, cough, heart-burning and swelling of throat for a very long time, and she was reduced to such a condition that she could take nothing except kanji. She was treated by many Doctors, but to no effect. Being quite hopeless, we were at a loss to know what to do next. When I was in the state of distress, I had the good luck of reading in the "Bombay Samachar" of a Hakim Saheb by name Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan (Sandhurst Bridge, Cutch Castle, Bombay No.4) who has been successful not only in Asia but both in Europe and America and cured 1,59,000 patients suffering from various diseases in 50 years of his life. I took her to the Hakim Saheb who assured me she would be well again within 2 weeks' time. Very soon, to our great astonishment, I found his words literally true. She is now quite well again with full swing of life.

I now take great pleasure in introducing the suffering humanity to the amous Hakim Saheb and at the same time I pray to God to give him long ife and keep him long in the City of Bombay.

18-9-27. SADIKALLY KEEKABHOY, 7/F, Proctor Street, Bombay 7.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY No. 4.

IF I WERE A MAHARAJA.

(BY VISHVAMITRA.)

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown" is a saying which certainly does not apply to all Indian Princes. It would be unjust to lump all the Princes into a type for example, there is the Maharaja of Mysore who is reputed to lead a life of purity and simplicity and is strenuously working for the uplift of his people. There are Maharajahs who are enlightened and progressive and realise the need of moving with the times. There are Maharajas who are intelligent, shrewd, and diligent, but whose subjects groan under misrule. Perhaps to-day their groaning is inaudible, but it will not remain so much longer; and there is another type of Maharajas who are dull and unintelligent, who are still living in the middle ages, who do not appreciate the spirit of the times.

If we are not stunned by the dust and din of warring interests going on all around us we cannot fail to notice that the Indian nation is moving fast towards the goal of autonomy and self-rule. In the march of this evolution where do the Maharajas come in? Surely, they have an important part to play.

Suppose that by some unexpected incident I were to become a Maharaja, I would accept the change with thankfulness for the unique opportunity that I should get for serving my fellow-men.

Great and good men are respected everywhere. I, should, therefore, strive my utmost to deserve an honourable place in the hearts of my subjects and of the Indian nation to whom I belong.

I would lead a scrupulously clean life. I would devote myself to the all-round betterment of the people whose fortunes are linked up with mine A strenuous and a clean life is always simple. I would put on a sober, manly, business-like costume. The main function of a Prince is to protect his subjects from inward and outward enemies. That is the Dharm of the Kshatriya. I would, therefore, be a protector of my people, their friend, their elder brother. It is only weak people who bully their inferiors and cringe before those in authority. I certainly would not cringe before the political officers. I would treat these men as befits their status, but I should preserve the dignity and self-respect of my status also. I would treat my fellow-brothers, my Indian officers, with as much respect, and perhaps with greater consideration than the European.

In short, I should create a place for myself in the scheme of a united India.

I would educate my children on sound lines.

I would set my brother-Princes a good example and assure them that there is more joy, happiness and fun in doing one's duty than in idleness, self-indulgence and love-less existence.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 19TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday, please learn the heavenly message, that you are a brave soldier ready to fight the battle of life heroically, at least in your adolescence, braving great opposition, leaping over pitfalls (sometimes breaking bones or ribs here and there, which your life's helpmate who, as everyone knows, is made, since creation, of man's rib, will take pains to set right—she always is a homely bone-setter you know!) and manfully resisting at, or capturing, every ditch. You are a sort of a spendthrift. Though you earn much, you will spend more and your bank balance generally shows a resplendent sum beginning with zero and ending in zero (in the three columns of Rs. As. and Ps.). When hard pressed you will put off your creditors with some such excuse as a wag the other day did when his sartorial artist demanded of him his long-pending bill. He assured the 'darzi' of payment as soon as he got the cheque which his publisher would send him for a book which he intended to write when he got inspiration! The same sort of evasive answer which our benign bureaucrats of Whitehall (Delhi and Simla being mere tools or toys of W. they may better be left out of reckoning) give of paying India the debt of Swaraj. We will never get the inspiration, and India will—well. Unscrutable are the ways of God. When advised to save money you will retort:—

"And where is the good
Of your store of gold
If you haven't the iron
To guard it and hold?"

EMPEROR GEORGE V'S. HOROSCOPE MAKER.
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We send a letter of Guarantee.
The Wearer of this Kavacha will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and will thus be able to accomplish, through the agency of such man or woman, anything and every thing he likes. Price Rs. 8-12.
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10, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

ZEMINDARS FOR UNITED FRONT.

MADRAS, Nov. 17.

A powerful plea for presenting a united front on the eve of the Statutory Commission by zemindars was entered by the Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga in his presidential address to the Madras Provincial Zemindars Conference this afternoon. "It is my firm conviction" said the Maharajah "that the solution of communal troubles will be made considerably easier if zemindars and landholders apply themselves seriously to the noble question and follow the noble advice in the Viceroy's message." Concluding the Maharajah called on zemindars to exert their utmost in the cause of peace, reforms and national amelioration.—A. P.

MR. POCHKHANAWALLA AT CALCUTTA

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta are meeting Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla, the Managing Director of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., in a garden party on Sunday, the 20th November. The Chamber have recommended the name of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty as an adviser to the next International Labour Conference.

A Karachi message of November 17 says:—

Mr. B. S. Leete who flew last January from England to India in a Moth aeroplane accompanied by Stack, arrived at Karachi by the steamship 'Vasna' to-night from Basra. He is proceeding to Delhi almost immediately probably in connection with the formation of the new light aeroplane club.—A. P.

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Delivered Bombay.

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Most Cooling and Nourishing for Brain and Hair. Examined by Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, etc.
AWARDED NUMEROUS GOLD & SILVER MEDALS, &c.
in Various Govt., Semi-Govt. and other Exhibitions.
It cures giddiness, headache, sound-sleeplessness, baldness, hysteria, night-sweat, heart-disease etc., and beautifies the hair and prevents from falling off and untimely grey hair and also cheers the mind.
Several imitators and their sellers are seriously punished in various Distric and in High Court; still exact imitation going. Purchase carefully.

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274	3 x 2½	Leather—	2 days to a page	,,	1 8
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Loose leaf	5x 4	,, ,,	Superior	,,	8 0
313	5½ x 3½	Leatherette	4 days to a page	,,	1 0
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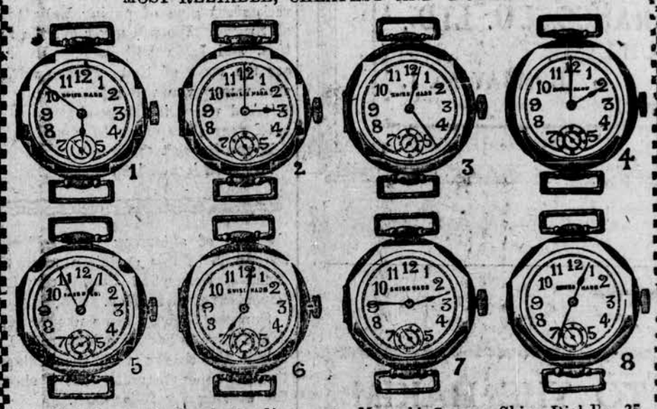

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